THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVII. SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1847. NUMBER 51.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,
STATE STREET, ERIE, PA.

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One copy, one year, in advance, $1 50
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Advertisements inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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April 21, 1847. 49

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WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE. Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.
November 21, 1846. 27

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

THE subscriber has just received from the eastern cities a large lot of Ladies and Misses SHOES of all kinds, comprising
Thick double souled Walking Shoes,
Gaiter Boots,
Kid Buskins, do Slips, Seal Slips,
India Rubber Over Shoes.
Misses Slips and Buskins,
Children's Shoes of all kinds.
Also, a large lot of Men's and Boy's CAPS, of all qualities from 12 1-2 cents to $2 50. All the above articles shall be sold at extremely low prices, as we believe in small profits and quick sales. Call and see.
H. CADWELL.
Nov. 28, 1846. 28

DYE STUFFS

Logwood,	Indigo,
Fustic,	Cochineal,
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1846. N. B. 1846.
PRICES REDUCED.
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
At the Brick Corner, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, would inform their customers and those that are buying Goods, that they are now opening, direct from the eastern cities, their FALL and WINTER stock, which in variety, extent and cheapness, will exceed any assortment in this city, comprising all the new styles of goods, purchased since the very recent decline in the eastern markets, which will enable them to offer extra inducements to purchasers.
October 10, 1846.

Written for the Erie Observer.

THE LOST ONE.

BY ARCHETYPAL.

Ah, why dost thou weep thou desolate one,
Hast thou ne'er thought on the sorrow
That coils round the heart, when innocence gone,
Leaves only despair for the morrow;
Alas! thou hast not, thy bosom's deep woe
But wakes up thy shame and regret,
And long shall the tears of thy sorrow thus flow,
Ere a cold hearted world will forget.

Couldst thou but wash out thy guilt with those tears,
And call back thy virtue again,
And be what thou wert in happier years,
Then, then were thy weeping not vain;
But ah, thou art weak—despair gathers round,
Enshrouding thy vision of bliss,
And the chain of sin in which thou art bound,
Will bind thee to woes worse than this.

Oh! look at the future—how dark, how drear—
How deep the gloom as you near it,
Alas! what canst thou expect to meet there—
Oh canst thou think and yet bear it?
Flee, flee thee away—pray Heaven, e'n now,
To call back the lost one again;
And may Heaven in pity teach thee how
To repent of thy guilt, and refrain.

How sweet to behold thee once more as thou wert,
Like Mary all cleans'd of thy sin—
How peaceful and calm thy now throbbing heart—
How tranquil thy bosom within!
There's sweetness in virtue vice never can taste—
There's joy and delight in the heart,
Which cannot be felt thro' life's dreary waste,
By those who from virtue depart.

From Graham's Magazine.

THE OATH OF MARION.
A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY CHARLES J. PETERSON.

[Continued.]

CHAPTER III.

And there was arming in hot haste.—BYRON.

The war meanwhile went on with increased ferocity. The tide of battle, which at first ran in Marion's favor, had now turned, and his enemies were every where in the ascendant. The army of Greene was in North Carolina, occupied in watching Cornwallis. Lord Rawdon, held Camden with a strong force. All the other important posts were in the hands of the British. Marion, for the first time disheartened, talked of retiring behind the mountains. Armed bodies of Tories, in the mean time traversed the country, plundering at will, and hanging, without the least form of a trial, those of their unfortunate prisoners they had found in arms.

Mr. Mowbray had long contemplated rising in favor of his country again, and no time seemed to him so proper as the present, when all others were becoming disheartened. His daughter he knew to be in safety with her aunt, who had always maintained a strict neutrality; so there was nothing to withhold him longer from his purpose. He had accordingly secretly exerted himself to raise a troop among the young men of his neighborhood, and his recruiting had been attended with such success, that their rising only waited the removal of a large body of armed Tories, who had lately infested the vicinity. On the first signal from Mr. Mowbray, they were to rendezvous at the Hall.

Mowbray Hall was one of those fine old Mansions, a few of which linger in South Carolina, fast fading monuments of the departing splendors of her old provincial nobility. The building stood at the head of a large avenue of trees, and was a large double house, with an immense hall in the centre. The out-houses had suffered considerably since the war began, and many of the fields lay bare and uncultivated; but the mansion itself was still in a remarkably fine state of preservation, and the architectural boast of the country.

It was a fine clear morning when Mr. Mowbray stood on the steps of his house, to welcome the recruits, who, in obedience to his long expected signal, were on that day to repair to the rendezvous. His feelings, as one stout yeoman after another rode up, were those of exultation, dashed a little perhaps with regret for having ever despaired of his country.

"How fortunate that Capt. Ball with his Tories, has moved up the river," said his lieutenant, who stood beside him. "We shall have time to discipline our men, and rally a great number to our rank. Our twenty tall fellows, though brave enough, could scarcely make head against his hundred troopers.—We have a good week before us."

"Very true; and we have assurance of nearly thirty more, provided we display our banner. Three days of quiet is all I ask. Then I hope we shall be able to give a good account of ourselves, even if Ball's tories return," said Mr. Mowbray.

"If we are gone when he comes back, my dear sir, he will wreak his vengeance, I fear, on our homes," said the other with something of a sigh.

"I hope you dont think of drawing back," replied Mr. Mowbray. "In this cause, a man must be willing to sacrifice father and mother, house and land, good repute, and all else he holds dear in the world. God help us!"

"I am with you till death," said the lieutenant, thinking at that moment how much more his superior had to lose than himself; and affected by such heroic and self-sacrificing patriotism.

At this instant a horseman was seen galloping furiously down the avenue, and as he came onward, he waved his cap, as if desirous to call their attention to something in the road which he had left! Mr. Mowbray looked in that direction, but a clump of woodland shut out the highway from sight; however, after a moment's delay, the voice of one of the recruits called his attention to what seemed a cloud of dust rising above the tree-tops. Almost at the same instant a number of troops appeared at the head of the avenue. The approaching horseman now had reached the lawn.

"We are betrayed," he cried, almost exhausted. "Ball's tories are behind, and have chased me for two miles. To arms! to arms!"

The time was too short to allow of barricading the house; but the great hall was speedily turned into a fortification. The doors at either end were closed, barred and further defended by chairs and tables piled against them: while the entrances into the parlor were closed effectually in the same way. The great window at the head of the stair-case, and the one at the other extremity of the upper hall were guarded by a proper force. These dispositions had scarcely been completed when the Tories galloped up to the lawn, on which they dismounted with loud shouts, and began instant preparation for the attack.

When Mr. Mowbray's scanty troop was mustered, it was found to contain but ten, exclusive of himself for nearly half of the expected recruits had not yet had time to arrive. It was evident that there had been treachery somewhere among them; for none but those who had enlisted knew of this rendezvous; and the sudden disappearance of the enemy two days before, it was now apparent, had been a feint. However, nothing remained but to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

Mr. Mowbray walked around among his men, and himself, saw that every thing was ready. He exhorted them, in a few words, to do their duty manfully. His short harangue was brought to a speedy conclusion, by a loud cheer on the part of the assailants, and by a shower of bullets aimed at the hall window, as they advanced to the attack.

"Fire coolly, and waste no shot!" he said sternly, himself handling a musket.

Four men fell at that first discharge, and, mad with rage and shame, the assailants strove to climb up the pilasters of the hall door; but they were beaten thence by the butts of the defenders' muskets. The men, however, who achieved this, were severely wounded by the rifles of the Tories, who, keeping watch, aimed wherever a head appeared. An effort was now made to break in the hall door. An axe was brought, and, after several blows, one of the heavy panels gave way. But the moment the wood fell crashing in, a volley poured through the aperature drove back the assailants, who, thus foiled at every point, [illegible] houses, as if to hold a consultation.

The little garrison was now mustered.—One of its members had been shot dead at the great hall window, and several were wounded. The hurts were bandaged as well as possible, and the stock of amunition was distributed more equally. Their slight successes had inspirited the men; they began now to talk of foiling the enemy; and when notice was again given of his approach, they repaired to their posts with alacrity and exultation.

The tories now seemed to have resolved on trying a combined attack on all parts of the house. One party advanced toward the hall door in front—another made the circuit of the mansion to assail the one in the rear—and a third remained at one angle, as if contemplating an assault on the side, when the rest should be fully engaged. Mr. Mowbray's heart forewarned him of the result when he saw these preparations.

"They are breaking into the parlors!" exclaimed one of the men, rushing up the staircase, at the very instant that a new volley was discharged on the house from the assailants.

Mr. Mowbray listened, and heard the dull crash of an axe, followed by the breaking of glass. The parlor shutters had merely been barred, and the parlors once gained, it was only necessary to break down the doors leading to the entry, which were comparatively weak and slightly barricaded. To desert the hall up staire, would be to seduce the tories in front and rear from their cover, and throw open an entrance to them by the way they had first essayed. It became necessary, therefore, to divide his already small force, and, leaving a few to maintain the old positions, defend the threatened door with two or three trusty arms.

"We must sell our lives dearly," he said, as he took his station behind the door, posting a man on each side.

The enemy was now heard leaping into the parlor, and simultaneously a general attack began on all sides, the bullets rattled against the wall; shouts and cries of encouragement rose on both sides. From the quick firing overhead, Mr. Mowbray knew that his men in that quarter were actively engaged. The axe was now heard against the parlor door before him, and the frail wood quivered under every blow. Another blow and the pannel gave way. Instantly the musket of Mr. Mowbray was aimed through the aperature at the man who wielded the axe, who fell dead at the explosion. But another promptly seized the instrument, and, posting himself with more caution at the side of the opening, dealt such vigorous strokes, that the door speedily fell in. As the planks crashed to the floor, there was a general rush on the part of the Tories in the parlor toward the aperature.

"Meet them bravely!" shouted Mr. Mowbray. "Strike home, and we'll drive them back!"

He fired a pistol as he spoke, at the foremost assailant, but the Tory knocked up the weapon, and the ball lodged in the ceiling.

"Hurrah! we have them now!" shouted this man, who was their leader. Revenge your comrades."

"Stand fast," cried Mr. Mowbray, the lion of his nature arroused.

For a few seconds the melee was terific.—Now that the foe had effected an entrance, the defence of the other posts was no longer necessary, and the followers of Mr. Mowbray crowded to his assistance. On the other hand, the Tories poured in the parlor, and thence struggled to make their way into the hall. Inch by inch they forced their road with overpowering numbers, and inch by inch, with desperate but unavailing courage, the Whigs gave ground. The clash of swords, the explosion of pistols, the shouts of either party, were mingled in wild disorder with the oaths and shrieks of the wounded and dying. Swaying to and fro, now one party, now the other giving ground, the combat raged with increasing fury. But numbers at last prevailed. When most of his followers had fallen, Mr. Mowbray, however, still remained, wounded yet erect, struggling like a noble stag at bay.

"Surrender and we give quarter!" shouted the tory leader, who, throughout the conflict, had seemed desirous rather of taking him prisoner than slaying him.

Mr. Mowbray thought of his child, and faltered; but remembering that the enemy never showed clemency, he said, striking at his adversary, "Never, so help me God!"

But that moment of indecision sealed his fate. The tory leader made a sign to his followers, two of whom rushed in on the old man; and, as he spoke, his sword was knocked from his hand, and himself overthrown and bound.

Two days after, he was led in triumph in the streets of Georgetown, nor was it concealed from him that his life had been spared only that he might expiate his rebellion on the scaffold.

His captor immediately repaired to Major Lindsay's quarters, where he remained for nearly an hour. When left alone, Major Lindsay exclaimed:

"My information was true, then; he has been caught with arms in his hands. So far all goes well. That proud beauty is now mine, for she will marry me to save her father's life."

CHAPTER IV.

Here's a good world!
—Know ye of this fair work?—KING LEAR.

The news of so important an event as the capture of Mr. Mowbray was not long in traveling to Mrs. Blakeley's. One morning as she and her neice sat at work together, the butler rushed into the room betraying considerable agitation. We have already alluded to his pomposity and effectation of high sounding phrases, another foible, the desire to play an important part sometimes, at the [illegible] of his dignity in the most [illegible] instances.

"I've just heard such news, Missus Blakeley," he exclaimed breathlessly, wiping the perspiration from his face. "It's completely admonished me. I'se run all de way from the head of de abenue, where I heard it from Jim genson, who listed wid de British, and is now going home on a furbelow; a berry respectable person he is for a Tory and a common white man. In his new uniform he looks almost like an officer, I insure you!"

Here the old man paused, overcome by the rapidity of his utterance. Both Mrs. Blakeley and her nelce understood his peculiarities too well to interrupt him, but they looked up smiling.

"Such news!" he began. "I hope young missus wont faint! Be sure, such things must recur; but to think it should happen to Mr. Mowbray—Lor' save us."

Kate at the mention of her father's name turned deadly pale, and could no longer endure the speaker's prolixity.

"What is the matter with my father?" she gasped, "Is he dead?"

"Oh, no missus—only taken by the Tories. But dey say he is to be hung."

The sight of Kate's ghastly face stopped the officious announcement—but it was too late; with a shriek she fell to the floor. At this spectacle, the old slave, struck with remorse, cried, wringing his hands,

"I have killed her. Oh, Lor!—oh, Lor! will she ever survive again?"

"You have only made her swoon by your hasty announcement of the terrible news," said Mrs. Blakeley, sternly, "Run and send her maid."

It was long before Kate was restored to consciousness. Meantime, Mrs. Blakeley learned from old Jacob all he had to impart. Of her brother's ultimate fate she could scarcely entertain a doubt. She well knew the character of that bitter warfare. The orders of Lord Rawdon, the then superior officer of the royal army in South Carolina, had just been repeated, that all who had once signed the protection, yet subsequently been captured in arms against the King, should be summarily executed. The sentence of Mr. Mowbray, according to old Jacob's report, was always issued. Mrs. Blakeley was scarceley less shocked than her neice, but her fortitude was required to sustain Kate, and she struggled to appear composed.

"Let us go to Col. Watson at once," were almost the first words of Kate on recovering her senses. "Surely, he will not refuse us. He was but lately your guest—how can he then deny your prayer."

"Alas! my child," replied her aunt, with tears in her eyes, "war converts men into fiends, and dries up all the kindlier feelings of the soul; but especially in a civil war like this, no such thing as friendship is acknowledged. Have you forgotten the fate of Gabriel Marion, the neighbor of the general—youthful, beautiful, unoffending—the pride of that old man's heart? He was taken in a skirmish and, as soon as recognized, told to make ready for death. His prayers for a respite—for paper to write to his uncle—for time to make his peace with God—were all alike denied him." She shuddered as she continued.—"They made him kneel on the highway and then basely murdered him."

"But they will not, they cannot murder my father thus. The men who did that foul deed were Tory outcasts. Col. Watson has a kind heart; he will spare my father's life."

And Kate, clasping her hands, addressed her aunt supplicatingly, as if on the words she might speak, hung her parent's existence.

Mrs. Blakeley could not reply for some time for weeping. Twice she essayed to speak; twice tears choked her utterance. At last, she shook her head mournfully.

"Say not so—you do not mean it," cried Kate eagerly.

"Alas! alas! my darling," sobbed Mrs. Blakeley, clasping Kate in her arms, "I would as willingly hope as you; but there is no hope. Was not solicitation, influence, promises, every thing exerted to save Col. Hayne; but to no purpose. They are inexorable. Did not the general say, in refusing a pardon, that if he were his own brother, he could do no more."

At these words, the full truth of her father's situation seemed for the first time to break on Kate, who had hitherto hoped that aid from some quarter, her own prayers, or other influence might save his life. During the time Mrs. Blakeley was speaking the unfortunate girl, gazed with stony eyes upon her every feature rigid, her arms motionless and set, hanging by her side, and her head slightly advanced, with half parted lips, listening eagerly. Even when the speaker ceased, only a vague sense of what she said, seemed to rest on Kate, and she murmured vacantly.

"No hope! none, did you say?"

Mrs. Blakeley shook her head mournfully. Her own heart was swelled to bursting; that stony look, those rapid lips, made her tremble for the reason of her neice.

"No hope!" whispered Kate, in those thrilling tones, that are more eloquent than all the accents of despair. "Oh just Heaven!" she exclaimed, suddenly elevating her voice; and she raised her outstretched hands on high, "wilt thou see this foul injustice?"

But here the pitch of horror to which the unfortunate girl had been wound up, proved too much for a frame already weakened by preceding agitation, and she suddenly fell back, rigid and paralyzed, in another fainting fit.

All that day, and part of the night, Mrs. Blakely watched over her neice. Towards midnight, the sufferer sank into a slumber.—On awakening in the morning, wan and haggard, she seemed only the shadow of her former self; but she had gained composure though in the quivering lip, and the eye that filled unconsciously with tears, might have been read the agony of a breaking heart.

But though Mrs. Blakely did not allow her her neice discard all expectation of the prisoner's pardon, she nevertheless resolved to do every thing that could be done to induce Col. Watson to save Mr. Mowbray's life, or at least to grant a respite until headquarters could be heard from. Accordingly she spent the hours of the night, after Kate—stupified alike by exhaustion and narcotics, had sunk into slumber, in writing to Col. Watson.—She also penned a hasty epistle to Major Lindsay, beseeching his interposition; for though Mrs. Blakely was well aware of his pretensions to the hand of her neice, she thought this no time for morbid delicacy.—These epistles being indited and confided to the hand of a trusty servant with orders to spare neither whip nor spur until he reached Col. Watson's quarters, Mrs. Blakeley, towards morning, sought her couch, almost as much exhausted, both physically and mentally, as her unfortunate neice.

The morning broke in that once happy mansion, as on a house of death. The shutters were half closed, as if to exclude the light, and the servants stole noiselessly to and fro, speaking in whispers scarcely above their breath. The morning meal remained almost untouched. Kate could eat nothing; and often set down her tea cup, while her eyes filled with tears. Mrs. Blakeley, spite of all her self-control, was nervous and trembling. The old butler, who remained in the room, often turned his back, and brushed the honest tears from his eyes; for, though unwilling to betray his emotion, he was unable to prevent it. Even Mrs. Blakeley's pet gray-hound seemed to know and participate in the grief, for instead of rushing up to his mistress boisterously, when she came down stairs, as had been his wont, he walked slowly and sadly toward her, looking up appealingly into her face, as if assuring her of his sympathy.—The same dull pantomine was gone through with when Kate entered, and made her lip quiver.

Mrs. Blakeley had informed her neice of what she had done and said, that nothing now remained but to wait an answer to her letters. Kate, however, begged that she might be allowed to go to Col. Watson's head-quarters, to see her father: and though Mrs. Blakeley strove to dissuade her from this purpose, believing that the interview would only harrow up unnecessarily the feelings of both, filial love prevailed, and Kate extorted a lingering consent that they should set forth as soon as the heavy, lumbering carriage could be prepared.

It was during this delay that the galloping of a horse arrested her ear, and Major Lindsay was seen to alight on the lawn. During the moment that elapsed before his announcement, Kate had time to indulge in a thousand speculations. Hope whispered to her that Major Lindsay had procured the pardon of her father, or else come to announce a reprieve. Breathless and trembling, she did not wait for his entrance but hurried to the door of the parlor. Mrs. Blakeley was almost equally agitated. Her first impulse was, that Major Lindsay had received her note, and hurried at once to their aid; but a moment's reflection satisfied her that time enough for this had not elapsed. She concluded, then, that he had hastened, on his own suggestion, to comfort them; and she advanced to meet him as eagerly as Kate.

Major Lindsay met them at the door. He started back at the sight of Kate's wan face, for never could he have believed it possible that human agony could be so forcible depicted on the countenance; but, recovering himself, he advanced eagerly, and clasping the hand of each lady in his own, looked from one to the other with a smile, not gay, yet encouraging.

"You bring us good news, I know," said Kate, turning deadly pale, and then flushing to the forehead.

"I hope so," said he, with marked emphasis. "God grant it!"

"God grant it, indeed," faltered Mrs. Blakeley, in reply, the blood going back coldly on her heart at these equivocal words.

Kate, however, did not notice this; hope blinded her eyes willingly, and she eagerly answered,

"I knew you would bring us words of cheer. He is free—he is on his way hither; he will be here soon. Is it not so?"—and she looked beautifully in earnest, as she lifted her eyes eagerly to Major Lindsay's face, that he vowed inwardly no obstacle should prevent him from winning so charming a bride.

"Not exactly that," he replied, with some hesitation. "Mr. Mowbray is not free yet—but I hope, nay, I may promise, that he is in no danger—that is provided," he stopped, embarrassed.

Mrs. Blakely looked searchingly at the speaker, yet her heart would not allow her to entertain the suspicion that had flashed across her, and she discarded it indignantly. Kate hurled suddenly from her pinnacle of hope, trembled and clung speechlessly to her aunt's arm.

Major Lindsay's embarrassment continued. He looked imploringly at Mrs. Blakely, as if he half expected her to come to his aid. But Mrs. Blakely was as agitated as Kate. She struggled to subdue her emotion, saying eagerly:

"Do not torture us by suspense, I implore you, Major Lindsay. If anything is expected of us, fear not to tell us at once, we will strip ourselves to the uttermost farthing, if a heavy fine can save my brother's life."

Major Lindsay, thus thrown on his own resources, hesitated and stammered, but found words at length to say:

"Do not be alarmed, ladies. I repeat it, there is nothing to fear. But I come rather as an ambassador, than as a herald of joy.—In other words, I have certain matters to mention, which are preliminary, I regret to say to the pardon of Mr. Mowbray. My message, too, is exclusively to Miss Mowbray, and I fear can be delivered to her alone. But, un[illegible] all yet going well."

"I will leave you with this dear girl at once," said Mrs. Blakeley, imprinting a kiss on Kate's brow. "I need not scarcely say how deeply she had been agitated, and beg you to spare her as much as possible."

"I will do it," said Major Lindsay, earnestly, his eyes compassionately bent on Kate; and Mrs. Blakeley, notwithstanding her suspicions, could not doubt his sincerity.

Kate trembled with a strong foreboding feeling, as she saw the door close on her aunt, and yet what was there of alarm in this approaching interview? Were not the words and looks of Major Lindsay kind and encouraging? Yet still Kate trembled to find herself alone with him.

CHAPTER V.

"Where the greater malady is fixed,
The lesser is scarce felt."—KING LEAR.

The apartment in which Major Lindsay found himself, was one with which he had been familiar on his preceding visit to the mansion; but, for a minute after Mrs. Blakeley's exit, he gazed around him, as if examining for the first time, the architecture and furniture of the room. It was an apartment, too, well worth his scrutiny. Few, even of the gentry of that proud state, could boast a dwelling like that of Mrs. Blakeley. The walls of the parlor were wainscotted to the ceiling with richly carved cornices; and over the mantlepiece, encircled by a wreath of roses carved in the wood, were the arms of the family. The furniture was of mahogany, and consisted of massive tables and chairs, with elaborately carved feet. A couple of fine portraits adorned the walls, one a picture of the deceased Mr. Blakeley, the other a likeness of Mr. Mowbray.

Major Lindsay cast his eyes from the cornice to the floor, and from the mantlepiece to the portraits, and at length stealthily turned them in the direction of Kate, who sat on the sofa, her color rapidly changing, equally constrained and embarrassed. That a young and almost inexperienced girl should want perfect self-possession, was less singular, however, than that a practiced man of the world, like Major Lindsay, should be without it. But the truth was, that he scarcely knew how to introduce his errand to Kate.

When his eyes, however, met those of the fair girl, there was an expression of surprise and inquiry at his silence, not to be misunderstood; and he thought it best to refer at once to the purpose of the interview.

"It pains me exceedingly, you cannot imagine how much, my dear Miss Mowbray," he began, "to come here without the unconditional pardon of your father. But there are two circumstances which prevented me from succeeding to the extent of my wishes, and thus having the honor and pleasure of bringing you such welcome news. In the first place, Mr. Mowbray is not, as you suppose, a prisoner to Col. Watson—that officer being on his march to join Lord Rawdon at Camden; but on the contrary, is in the hands of Lieut. Col. Campbell, who now holds the post of Georgetown, and who, besides being a gentleman of inexorable nature, is personally unacquainted with your father. Now, had it been Col. Watson to whom Mr. Mowbray had been surrendered, I indulge the hope that, difficult as the task would have been, his intimacy with yourself and Mrs. Blakeley, to say nothing of my own solicitations, would have procured the release of your parent.—But with Col. Campbell the case is different. He is not only a stranger to you all, but he is nearly an entire stranger to myself. There does not exist between us those terms of intimacy that, in the case of Col. Watson, would have justified me in asking for the release of your father as a personal favor."

Here Major Lindsay stopped, as if expecting Kate to answer; but she only bowed. It was evident, also, from her look of continued surprise, that she could not yet make out the speaker's purpose.

"In the second place," continued Major Lindsay, "there is nothing in this case to distinguish it from others—nothing, I mean to justify Col. Campbell in his own eyes for pardoning your parent, when so many others, also taken with arms in their hands, are executed. Lord Rawdon's orders are explicit.—Every man who, having once signed the protection, is afterward captured fighting against the king, is to be punished with death. This command hitherto has been rightly enforced. Nor is there in Mr. Mowbray's case, as I before said, any thing to take him out of the general rule. On the contrary, as Col. Campbell assured me, there is every reason why he should be proceeded against even more rigidly than others. Your father is rich, and has great personal influence; and his pardon would lead the gentry generally to suppose that they could revolt with impunity. To suffer the leaders to escape—these were the words of my superior—yet punish their deluded followers, is neither justice nor good policy. These considerations induced Col. Campbell, to whom I hastened at once, as an intercessor, being fortunately in Georgetown, to refuse my suit, though he kindly condescended to explain the reasons, as I have recapitulated to you."

Kate clasped her hands at these words, and became pale as a corpse.

"Then he is to die!" she gasped. "It is thus you would break the news to me."

"Nay, not so, as I hope in Heaven!" cried Major Lindsay, springing forward to support the fainting girl. "Your father's life may yet be saved. Col. Campbell assured me how."

Kate's eyes were eagerly tured to the speaker at these words, though by a motion of the hand, she waved off his assistance.

"The Colonel said," continued Major Lindsay, seeing she waited for him to speak, "that it was only necessary to give a proper pledge to the royal government for his future neutrality, and Mr. Mowbray might yet be saved. He himself [illegible] at the character of that doubt. 'Go to Miss Mowbray,' he said, 'and tell her, that with her it rests to preserve her father's life. I have heard of your suit in that quarter; obtain her consent to a speedy marriage; and then, to the father-in-law of one of his majesty's most faithful subjects, I can grant that life which I must deny to a rebel in arms.' These were his words. And now, dear Miss Mowbray, think not I come to take advantage of you," said Major Lindsay, speaking rapidly and eagerly, as he saw her avert her face, "God knows nothing is further from my thoughts. But is it the weakness of love to be selfish, and when the way by which I might win my suit was thus pointed out to me, I had not the strength to resist. Besides, I knew I never should forgive myself if I refused to come, and your father lost his life in consequence. My very love for you, by making me anxious for his life, would have forced me hither, even if I knew beforehand that you would spurn me."

Surprise and indignation chased each other through Kate's mind at hearing these words. The embarrassment of Major Lindsay was now explained, for well might he hesitate to avow his baseness in making her father's life the price of her hand. Kate was firmly persuaded that he might have saved her parent if he would; and her bosom heaved with indignant feelings. But, had she known all; had she known that Major Lindsay himself had planned her father's capture, and instigated his superior to dictate the only terms of pardon—how would she have turned from him with horror and loathing inexpressible!

Kate's first impulse was to rise and leave the room. But she remembered how completely she was in her auditor's power, and her feelings suffered a revulsion. She burst into tears. "I see I pain you," said the Major, in affected sorrow. "Nay—then I will leave your presence. Heaven bless you!" and he rose sadly and prepared to go.

Kate was staggered at these words. Could one who thus spoke, have really acted as basely as she but now supposed? She could not believe it. Yet she still turned with repugnance from the idea of a union with Major Lindsay. Meantime, that individual had advanced several steps toward the door, while Kate continued sobbing violently on the sofa. Her heart was torn with conflicting emotions. If she suffered her visitor to depart, her father's blood would be on her hands. The Major had already turned the lock; there was no longer room for delay. Springing wildly from her seat, she rushed forward and laid her hand on his arm.

"Stay!" she gasped, "Do with me as you will."

A gleam of triumph shot across Major Lindsay's face.

"You know not how you transport me," he said rapidly. "If the devotion of a life can repay you for this promise, here I swear to bestow it in requital," and, taking those fair but listless fingers in his hand, he would have raised them to his lips.

But Kate instinctively drew them back, and with an almost haughty gesture. The next moment, however, she again bust into tears.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "is there no other way? Be generous Major Lindsay."

She stood like an imploring Niobe, her eyes raised in supplication, her whole face beaming.

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The countenance of her auditor, on that sudden withdrawal of her hand, had flushed with sudden anger; but he had now once more controlled his features to a look of pity, and he replied:

"Would I could do as you wish; would there were some other way."

"There is—there is," said Kate, eagerly. "You yourself will go again to Col. Campbell and intercede for us."

"Alas! I have done that already."

"To Lord Rawdon, then," breathlessly interposed Kate.

"It would be useless. Nay, if he hears of this matter prematurely before you are mine, neither Col. Campbell nor I could save your father."

There was a tone of decision in him as he pronounced these words, that shut out all further entreaty. Kate felt, moreover, that what he said was true; from Lord Rawdon no hope could be entertained. With a groan, she buried her face against the sofa.

Major Lindsay stood at a respectful distance. During the interview, he had more than once been smote to the heart by Kate's agony. He was not a villain in the ordinary acception of the term. Impelled by his necessities, and stung by Kate's persevering refusal, he had planned her father's capture, intending to purchase her hand by his pardon, and little doubting that, in time, she would learn to love him. He had found little difficulty in persuading Col. Campbell to further his scheme, representing to that officer that Kate was not indifferent to him in secret, but was unwilling, on her father's account, to marry a royal officer. But Major Lindsay, though engaged in this black plot, really loved Kate; and had he not gone too far to retreat, perhaps would have been moved from his purpose by the sight of her suffering.—His commiseration, was not, therefore all affected; and even now, as he stood awaiting her final decision, which he no longer doubted would be in his favor, a pang of remorse shot through his heart on raising his eyes and beholding Mr. Mowbray's picture—for the mute canvass seemed to rebuke him with its sad, earnest gaze.

Perhaps five minutes thus passed—the Major leaned on his sword—Kate, her face buried from sight, continued to sob. At length she looked up, and, holding out her hand, with averted head, she said,

"My father shall be saved." And then as if almost choked by the words, she added, "Leave me now."

"Thank you for those blessed words," said Major Lindsay; and bowing over her hand, which he just touched with his lips, he left the room.

Kate waited till the door closed after him, then, with a cry of anguish, she gave way to fresh tears.

"Oh, miserable, unhappy me!" she groaned "would nothing but this save my father?"

All at once she started up, and a wild gleam of joy irradiated her face. She dashed the tears from her eyes; for the first time it had occurred to her that Preston could avert her horrible destiny—in what way she knew not, but in childhood, he had always been her protector, and she still felt the habit of looking to him in peril.

But in that instant came the reflection of the terms on which they stood to each other. They had parted in anger; and he either despised or hated her. Under such circumstances, her womanly modesty revolted from appealing to him for aid. "No," she mentally ejaculated, "I will die sooner." And as she came to this resolution, she fell back again in hopeless misery on her seat.

Major Lindsay, meanwhile, had sought out Mrs. Blakeley, to whom he related the result of his interview with Kate. To her aunt, who knew little of our heroine's feelings, the sacrifice appeared an inconsiderable one: and Mrs. Blakeley had always regarded Major [illegible] that they were soon to set forth for Georgetown, and invited him to accompany them.—He declined, alledging the necessity of his returning as speedily as possible; but offered to leave a portion of his dragoons to escort the ladies.

"I shall be the first to meet you in Georgetown," he said, as he bid Mrs. Blakeley farewell on the steps of her mansion; and, plunging spurs into his steed, he was soon out of sight with his strain. (To be Continued.)

Major W. W. S. Bliss.—This officer, whose name is now so favorably know over the Union, is a native of New Hampshire, and he graduated at *West Point, in July*, 1833, with considerable distinction. In 1834, during the Indian troubles, he was ordered to Fort Mitchell, Ala., but shortly after he returned to West Point, where he remained until 1840, discharging the duties of assistant professor of mathematics, for which he was eminently qualified. Having been appointed in 1840 assistant adjutant general, he was attached to the staff of Gen. Taylor, then stationed upon the Arkansas frontier. In that capacity, he has since acted, rendering the most laborious and important services, and enjoying the unreserved confidence of the General. His gallantry, in all the late battles in Mexico has especially signalized his name, and entitled him to the gratitude of his countrymen. But although he has been thus highly distinguished in action, Major Bliss is chiefly regarded in the army on account of his literary attainments, being one of the best writers of the day, and a finished German, French and Spanish scholar. Thus gifted and in the prime of life, he is in all probability destined for yet brighter honors. He who was but a poor orphan boy when he entered the military academy, and who is now if we mistake not, without a relative in the world, may become one of the most honored of our countrymen.—*Louisville Journal.*

Conviction of a Murderess.—On the 9th inst., Mrs. Ann Adelia Moore was declared guilty, in the court of Talapoosa, Ala., of murder in the first degree, for killing her husband. A letter in the Wetumpka Guard says: "The case has excited in our country much interest—the whole evidence was circumstantial, yet so clear and satisfactory, that no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner rests on the mind of any one. She listened to the reading of the verdict of the jury with the utmost composure; indeed, during the trial, which occupied the whole day, she seemed totally indifferent. It appears from the evidence that Moore went to bed at his usual time—that during the night, and while asleep she fractured his skull in various places with an axe. He lived some six days after the foul act was perpetrated, and reiterated that it was his wife that committed the savage act, and that he knew of no reason for her hatred of him."

Who was Col. Yell.—The Detroit Free Press states that Col. Yell, who fell at the head of his regiment of Arkansas cavalry, at the late battle of Buena Vista, entered the army during the last war with Englanp when only 14 years of age, and fought under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and distinguished himself in the battle at the Horse Shoe bend. He was afterwards Governor of Arkansas, and at the breaking out of the present war was a member of Congress from that State. His feelings of prtriotism, prompted a resignation, and he marched to the battle field at the head of a regiment of his constituents and sealed his devotion to his country with his blood. He was talented and warm hearted and sealed his devotion to his country triumphant. The nation mourns his loss.

The Difference.—The democrats huzza for, and do honor to Gen. Taylor, from principle and patriotism, says the Baltimore Sun, because he supports the cause of his country and has crowned himself and his native land with imperishable fame. The Federalists shout for him from motives of party interest and selfish hopes of political aggrandizement. "Old Rough and Ready" can see quite as far as they can.

From Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna and La Vega at Cerra Gordo, with 12,000 men—Gen. Twiggs' scouting party attacked—skirimishing with the enemy—troops leaving Vera Cruz—General's Scott and Worth on their way to join Gen. Twiggs—assisination of Americans—Gen. Scott's proclamation, &c.

The steamship Mississippi arrived at New Orleans on the 22d ult., from Vera Cruz.—The Picayune and Delta, received from her their correspondence, with a file of the Vera Cruz American Eagle, from which the extracts are made.

Moses Y. Beach, Esq., came passenger in the Massachusetts. He left Tampico on the 12th, and brings dates from the city of Mexico to the 3d ult.

The following letter from Mr. Kendall to the Picayune, and contains news of considerable interest:

Camp at San Juan, April 14.

I arrived in this camp at 11 o'clock last night, the road from Vera Cruz running for the most part through heavy sand. Gen. Worth's division from the excessive heat and wearisome road, suffered incredibly.

The news in camp is stirring. An express has come down from Gen. Twiggs to the effect that Santa Anna was before him, at Cerra Gordo, with 15,000 men, as near as could be judged from reconnoisances made by Capt. Hardie and other officers of dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Johnson has been severely but not mortally wounded while examining the enemy's works on the eminences in the vicinity of Cerra Gordo. Everything would now go to show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold stand.

A dragoon who had been sent down express by Gen. Twiggs, was yesterday found shot by the roadside just beyond this. His papers had not been touched. The Mexicans are playing a bloody, and at the same time bolder game than is usual for them, as it is thought they have killed no less than fifty of our men within the last three days on the road.

Gen. Scott stopped last night 9 mile from this—to-night he will reach Gen. Twiggs' position. If Santa Anna is as strong as he is represented, he probably will not be attacked for two or three days.

I write in great haste. G. W. K.

Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.

Vera Cruz, April 13, 1847.

Eds. Delta:—As I stated in my letter of this morning, the brigade of Gen. Worth took up the line of march for Jalapa, but from rather sudden indisposition, the General did not leave with him. About 1 o'clock an express reached him, with the important information that the column of Gen. Twiggs had fallen in with a large force of the enemy at Cerra Gordo, a strong position beyond Puenta Nacional, and that a skirmish had taken place between Gen. Twiggs' advance guard and the enemy, in which Capt. Johnson, Topographical Engineer, was severely wounded, and several others. In half an hour after the reception of this news, Gen. Worth had mounted his horse and was off—so sudden, indeed, that I missed him, notwithstanding I repaired to his quarters to gathar the particulars as soon as I heard it.

There is no doubt at all but that Santa Anna, with from 12,000 to 15,000 men, is between us and Jalapa. It is conceded on all sides. But if Gen. Twiggs does not whip him, he will at least keep him in check until Gen. Scott, who left yesterday, reaches him, which will be to-morrow night. Gen. Patterson left here with two brigades of volunteers on Friday, and he has, no doubt, reached the advance before this.

Gen. Twiggs has between 2500 and 2700 men—choice ones, too—and I entertain little [illegible] with Shield's and Pillow's brigades, and all the force except the garrison of the town, and Quitman's brigade, are either at the scene of action or on the road to it.

Gen. Scott, I think, was pretty well satisfied before his departure, that Santa Anna was in the neighborhood of Jalapa, and was making good time towards that point before the express reached him.

A terrible battle will be fought at Cerra Gordo, or there will be little or no fighting.—An intelligent Mexican told me that there would be no fight, and that Santa Anna had with him four prominent members of the National Congress, with the aid of whom he hopes to negotiate a peace.

The horses of the Tennessee cavalry arrived to-day from Tampico; and as soon as they are landed I expect Quitman will leave here.

Vera Cruz, April 14, 1847.

Eds. Delta:—There has been a skirmish at Puente Nacional, and we hourly look for the intelligence of the capture of Cerra Gordo, a strong mountain fort, 23 miles from Jalapa. A decisive battle is expected at this point, for it is the best vantage ground this side of Perote. Santa Anna was at or near Jalapa, at the last accounts, but by this time, there is scarcely a doubt that Cerra Gordo is carried by assault and the army quartered at Jalapa. Everything is quiet at Vera Cruz.

Mexico, March 23, 1847.

The city of the Montezumas is in a most extraordinary situation at the present writing. Farias and the "Constitutionalists" had a civil war of 23 days' duration, in which nobody was killed, and neither party lost or gained an inch of ground. That is, no one was killed of the fighters, unless we count some accidental deaths; but a great number of harmless citizens lost their lives by the incessant firing up and down the streets, with which the beligerents amused themselves instead of going within reach of each other.

Santa Anna wrote lovingly to both parties, and did his best to urge them to eat each other up, but as soon as he could reach the city with some force; he threw them all overboard. He is playing for the dictatorship, and is in fact, clothed with absolute power at this moment. He has induced the clergy to aid him with money to meet, and as he says, to exterminate Scott and the "perfidious invaders." But his plan undoubtedly is to make peace, while he is yet entrenched behind American bayonets, and, perhaps, with the help of American gold, he will put his enemies where they cannot interfere with him.

As soon as he has a clear field, he will use his army to seize the possessions of the church, to maintain and increase it as a foundation for a throne. Whatever he pretends, he has his eye on the church property, and has twice put forward Gomez Farias as a cat's-paw to grasp it, but when he found the clergy too strong for him, he made no scruples to sacrifice his tool and come out on the other side.

(From the Vera Cruz Eagle, April 13)

Santa Anna.—Again must we appear before our readers without having any positive information as to the doing and whereabouts of the enemy. Rumor, in the mean time, is rife with the news, and we must, perforce set down to her account many things which, however much we may believe them, we dare not give to the public as veritable.

One of the most important outgivings, up to this time, is, that Santa Anna, seconded by La Vega, and a force of nearly 12,000 strong, have taken a position between this and Jalapa, which is said by those familiar with the country, to be very strong.

This report we find very generally believed by many officers of the army, and by the citizens of the place.

A Plot Discovered.—Some days last week a number of Mexicans were discovered in the act of inciting the citizens of Tampico to revolt and drive the Americans from the place. We are not advised of the particulars, but learn that Colonel Gates banished them from that city, forbidding their return under penalty of death.

Vera Cruz, April 14.

There has been a skirmish at Puente Nacional and we hourly look for the intelligence of the capture of Cerra Gordo, a strong mountain fort, twenty miles from Jalapa. A decisive battle is expected at this point, for it is the best vantage ground this side of Perote.

Gen. Santa Anna was at or near Jalappa, at the last accounts, but at this time, there is scarcely a doubt that Cerro Gordo is carried by assault, and the army in snug quarters at the healthy and delightful city of Jalappa.—Vera Cruz is as quiet and well governed as any city in the United States. It would improve the health of some to throw down the walls and let in the fresh air, as the commander thinks of doing.

If the army takes any more of those beautiful brass 24's, I hope they will be sent home as trophies. There are in the town and castle nearly one hundred of them. They are of splendid workmanship, and superior to any the United States has of the same calibre.—They are worth about $5,000 a piece, and would look extremely well in the "white settlements."

Head-quarters of the Army,
Vera Cruz, April 11, 1847.

Major General Scott, General-in-chief of the Armies of the United States of America, to the good People of Mexico.

PROCLAMATION.

Mexicans!—at the head of a powerful army, soon to be doubled—a part of which is advancing upon your capital—and with another army under Major Gen. Taylor, in march from Saltillo towards San Luis Potosi—I think myself called upon to address you.

Mexicans! Americans are not your enemies, but the enemies for a time, of the men who, a year ago, mis-governed you, and brought about this unnatural war between two great Republics. We are the friends of *the peaceful inhabitants of the country* we occupy, and the friends of your holy religion, its hierarchy and its priesthood. The church is found in all parts of our country, crowded with devout Catholics, and respected by our government, laws and people.

For the Church of Mexico, the unoffending inhabitants of the country, and their property, I have done every thing in my power to place them under safe-guard of martial law against the few bad men in this army.

My orders to that effect, known to all, are precise and rigorous. Under them, several Americans have already been punished, by fine, for the benefit of the Mexicans, besides imprisonment and one, for a rape, has been hung by the neck.

Let, then all good Mexicans remain at home, or at their peaceful occupations; but they are invited to bring in, for sale, horses, mules, beef, cattle, corn, barley, wheat, flour for bread, and vegetables. Cash will be paid for everything this army may take or purchase, and protection given to all sellers.

Is this not a proof of good faith and energetic discipline? Other proofs shall be given as often as injuries to the Mexicans may be detected.

On the other hand, injuries committed by individuals or parties of Mexico, not belonging to the public forces, upon individuals, small parties, trains of wagons and teams, or of pack mules, or any other person or property belonging to this army, contrary to the laws of war—shall be punished with rigor; or if the particular offenders be not delivered up by Mexican authorities, the punishment shall fall upon entire cities, towns and neighborhoods.

The Americans are strong enough to offer these assurances—which, should Mexicans wisely accept, this war may soon be happily ended, to the honor and advantage of both belligerents. Then the Americans, having converted enemies into friends, will be happy to take leave of Mexico, and return to their own [illegible]

Expedition to Tuspan.—On Friday last, the sloops of war Germantown and Albany, and two bomb vessels departed for Tuspan.—On Sunday, the Raritan, with one hundred additional marines from the Potomac sailed for the same place, and yesterday, Com. Perry, with the flag ship Mississippi, and steamers Spitfire and Vixen having bomb vessels in tow.

The Petrel, Bonita and Etna followed suit. The object of this expedition is to take possession of Tuspan, which we understand will be effected by landing the sailors and marines at a convenient point.

From the Eagle of the 10th inst.

Gen. Patterson.—It gives us much pleasure to be able to announce the recovery of Major Gen. Patterson, or, at least, so as to be able to assume the command of his division of the army. He left this city on Friday evening last, and will probably reach his command the same night.

Alvarado.—The port of Alvarado, which has been closed for several months, is now open to our commerce and to all neutral vessels not having on board articles contraband of war.

Breaking up of General Headquarters.—Yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock, General Scott and his staff left their quarters in the Plaza, and started for Jalapa. They were escorted by Col. Harney's 2d dragoons, and will probably be up with Gen. Twiggs, of the advance, in two or three days.

Execution.—The execution of the colored man, Kirk, a citizen of the U. S., convicted of committing a rape upon the person of a Mexican woman and theft, took place on Saturday last. A large concourse of people were present, to witness the first execution under American authority that has taken place *since our occupation of this country*. It will no doubt prove a salutary lesson to many, who would destroy the safeties guarantied to good citizens, were not such punishments sometimes inflicted.

The Castle.—The Castle of San Juan de Ulloa has undergone a thorough cleansing throughout, making it approach much nearer to a place in which an American soldier ought to reside. We are informed that a more filthy place could scarcely be imagined at the time our troops took possession.

The Hospital.—Many of our gallant soldiers are now prostrated by disease, and the hospitals are filled to overflowing with them. The disease most prevalent is diarrhœa, which in many cases has proved fatal.

Worth's Brigade.—Maj. Gen. Worth, with the first brigade will leave Vera Cruz, to-day, following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. The government of the town and dependencies have been turned over to Col. Wilson, of the 1st infantry.

It is stated in an exchange paper, that Gen. Cass once walked over the Allegheny mountains barefooted, in search of employment in the East. We know not how true this may be, but it is well known that he made a more disagreeable tour than that, in the service of his country, on his way to the Northwestern Headquarters—being compelled to travel for days in mud and water half-leg deep, his bed a log, to keep him out of the water, and his food for two days nothing but green corn.—He has always been with his country, and for his country; while some of the pure and exalted "*Whigs*" of this day were for Great Britain, and in opposition to their country.—Yet Gen. Cass is one of the men who would be denounced as an "usurper," were he in power, and who is denounced as one of "the myrmidons of power." Out upon *such* patriots!—*Pitts. Post.*

Great Western Railroad.—The Hamilton (Canada) Gazette says, the surveying parties engaged between the Niagara river and the city of Hamilton have completed the preliminary survey of that portion of the Great Western Railroad, and are now proceeding in a westerly direction. Six or eight additional parties will be immediately placed on the route and it is expected that the survey of the whole line will be completed about the first week in August. The contracts be given out as soon after as possible.—*Buff. Com.*

THE NEW TERRITORY OF MINESOTA.

The following interesting sketch of this new north-western territory we find in a recent number of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.—The bounds of the new Territory includes the romantic Falls of St. Anthony, the head of the navigation of the noble Mississippi:

'It is bounded on the north by Canada West; *on the east by Michigan and Wisconsin*; on the south by the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes, which is the most northern line of Iowa; and on the west by the river Sioux and *Red river of the North*. The line separating Minesota from Michigan is in Lake Superior, and that separating it from Wisconsin passes along Lake Superior to the Falls of the St. Louis river, and thence south till it strikes the river St. Croix, which it follows to the Mississippi. Thence down the Mississippi to latitude 43½, the place of beginning.

"Embraced within these boundaries there are about 90,000 square miles—equal to 58,000,000 of acres. It is nearly in the same latitude as the State of Maine. In area it exceeds the Island of Great Britain, and it is nearly equal to France. Comparing it with old States, it is as large as New York and Pennsylvania. For the production of wheat and the grasses its soil and climate are favorable. Now, it appears to the people of the United States as *extremely distant and interior*. So did Wisconsin fifteen years ago. In commercial advantages, it will not be one of the most favored of the States, nor yet one of the least. By means of Lake Superior, on which it borders for more than one hundred miles, from Pigeon River to Fond du Lac, its northern and middle portion will have cheap communication with all the Lake shores, and the Atlantic, and through the Upper Mississippi and St. Peter's Rivers, will hold easy intercourse with the whole great valley below.

"Lake Superior affords abundance of good harbors, and the Mississippi offers fine navigation *up to the Falls of St. Anthony*, more than 100 miles above the southern boundary of Minesota.

"With the exception of its western portion, it is well watered by rivers and lakes.—Its lake border is rich in metalliferous deposites.

"The most important points in Minesota, at present, and probably for all time to come, are Fond du Lac, at the western extremity of Lake Superior, and Fort Snelling, near the Falls of St. Anthony.

"With many, its cold climate will be an objection. It is pretty well north, but if a man wishes to raise a vigorous family (and we *know nothing more desirable*) he will much sooner seek a home in Minesota than in Texas. There is, however, abundant room, as yet, this side of that territory. Northwestern *Ohio, Michigan,* and *Wisconsin* should be settled."

Mexicans.—Women, Rancheros, Donkeys, Etc.—Lieut. C. B. Brower, of this city, (attached to the 1st New York Regiment,) writing from Vera Cruz, says among other things, "that the natives are generally very black and extremely lazy; they appear to have no homes but wander loungingly about all day, and sleep in the streets. The women are generally very ugly—I have not seen a *handsome one* yet. They dress vulgarly, smoke, and ride *astride* [oh shocking,] of mules as naturally as the men........It is dangerous business for one to venture outside of the walls alone; for there are swarms of the ill-looking rancheros in every chapparal, who would very cheerfully take your life for even one good article of clothing. One came up to my mule the other day, and said to me, "Are you good Americano? You lend me one little real?"—I placed my hand in my breast pocket and re[illegible] and my pistol was at his head instantly; so he took the hint, and, with three or four of his cut throat companions who were gathering around me, made tracks into the chapparal. This occurred within twenty-five yards of the city; so you may see how bold they are......Speaking of mules—nobody walks here who can purchase a donkey; I have got a fine little fellow—a most engaging creature, and a delightful ambler—he isn't one of *your common* New York jackasses. I have seen two or three hundred people at a time mounted on these animals."

A Sensible Conclusion.—Col. Jefferson Davis, a son-in-law of Gen. Taylor, and the gallant Colonel of the Mississippi *regiment* of riflemen, who are alluded to so favorable by General Taylor, in his official dispatches, gave a few days ago a quietus to the *politicians of Mississippi*. Colonel Davis is a democrat, and his party being in the ascendancy in the State, his election would be beyond all question, but he is fully sensible of the awkwardness to which such a course would subject him and he consequently let down upon the "patriotic politicians," in the following maner: He states unequivocally in a letter to the Mississippians that "he will not be a candidate, or permit his name to be connected with politics in any maner, so long as he holds a military appointment."

Gen. Lamer Captured.—Information has been received at Austin, Texas that Gen. Lamer, with his company of 80 or 100 *men*, attempted to pass through from Loredo to join Gen. Taylor that after penetrating into some difficult passes of the mountains beyond the *Rio Grande*, he was attacked by greatly superior numbers of the enemy, whome he fought till he lost half his men, when he found himself compelled to surrender. Gen. Lamar's object was *to* go to the relief of Gen. Taylor as soon as he heard the alarming news of his dangerous situation. We have not heard the fact mentioned here.—*Newark Adv.*

Traitor.—The St. Louis Republican gives the following, from a correspondent at Santa Fe—who does not profess, however, to have personal knowledge of the matter:—

It is said that an American, who was well known in Santa Fe, fought hard against the Americans, and with his very good rifle killed most of those who fell dead. When the fortress was taken he endeavored to make his escape, but the traitor fell with thirty odd balls through him. *One hundred must have* been fired upon him simultaneousl, so great was their indignation against him. The writer says he has forgotten the name of this *miscreant.*

Singular Facts.—It is a singular coincidence that the battle of Buena Vista should have been fought on the anniversary of Washington's birth day, and that in California on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The commanding officers took advantage of this fact to animate *the spirit of their troops.* A letter from Santillo states that when Gen. Wool announced to the troops that the morning of the engagement was the anniversary of *the birth of the immortal Washington*, the air rang with the shouts of the men. At Los Angelos, Commodore Stockton reminded the men that they were fighting on the anniversary of a day on which the American arms had accomplished the signal defeat of most powerful and hauty rival—with both, the effect was inspiring.

The Difference.—The Democrats huzza for, and do honor to Gen. Taylor, from principle and patriotism, says the Baltimore Sun, because he supports the cause of his country and has crowned himself and his native land with imperishable fame. The Federalists shout for him from motives of party interest and selfish hopes of political aggrandizement. "Old Rough and Ready" can see quite as far as they can.

At St. Louis on the 8th inst., a hostile meeting took place between Mr. Russell and Mr. O'Strander, during the course of which the latter gentleman fired upon the former five times with a revolving pistol, without doing any farther damage than wounding him slightly in the hand.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, May 8, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞ The Hon. N. B. Eldred, of Harrisburgh, arrived in our city on Tuesday evening last and took lodgings at the Eagle Hotel.

☞ The Virginia election is still in doubt—the probabilities now are that the Congressional delegation will stand ten Democrats to five Federalists. The Legislature will be Democratic.

☞ Our Philadelphia exchanges contain a likeness of Gen. Taylor. If it is any thing like a correct one, we move that *that* Knife which was once presented to old Judge Burnsides *for* being the ugliest man the doner ever saw, be sent to him, forthwith.

☞ The Harrisburg Telegraph, and the German whig paper at our State Capital, have each raised the name of Gen. Scott, as their candidate for President, subject, we presume, to the "soup"-cyision of a National Convention.

Death of Gen. Dromgoole.

The Hon. George C. Dromgoole, for a number of years a member of Congress form Virginia, and again elected in the recent canvass in that State, died on the 28th ult. Gen. D. was one of the ablest men in Virginia—a man of unimpeachable honor and character, and his loss will be severely felt by the whole nation. Faults he had, like other men, which, in the language of the Pennsylvanian, somewhat "impaired one of the brightest intellects in the Union"—but his native State will never forget the distinguished services of one who has filled so many high offices in her councils. Peace to his ashes!

Pills for the Mexicans.

The St. Louis Era states that *one million* of cartridges were shipped on board the steamer Iowa, at St. Louis, on the 14th ult., for the use of our army in Mexico. We also see it stated that four hundred boys are now engaged at the Arsenal, at Watervliet, near Albany, in the preparation of cartridges. The War Department have made a requisition of a million of cartridges for each month.

The Prosperity of the Country.

At no time within our recollection has the country been so truly prosperous, in all its business relations, mechanical, commercial, and agricultural, as at the present moment. Investments of capital in any of the various pursuits of life, if managed with any degree of industry and skill, are sure to produce adequate and satisfactory remuneration. Labor is properly rewarded, and in most instances, that curse to the working man, the order system, has given place to cash payments.—[illegible] *ity we do not despair of its total disappearance*, even from our own section, where probably it has been carried to a greater extent than in any other. And why should it not? Every thing the farmer has to sell commands a ready market and the cash. The manufacturer and mechanic part with their wares only on the receipt of cash, or its equivalent. And why should the laborer be paid in any thing else? There is no excuse now that money is scarce—every arrival from Europe brings specie into the country—every ship that leaves our shore is freighted with the products of our soil, wheat, corn and rye. And this, let it be remembered, is at a time when the federal whig party predicted that ruin and disaster would overtake every department of business in the country, because of the adoption of the tariff of '46 and the repeal of that of '42. The "home market" was to be destroyed and the foreign would not be worth having. The "home market" has not been destroyed, and if it were not for the foreign, the overflowing granaries of the west would still groan under the weight of the products of her rich and fertile prairies. The coal and manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, we were told, would be utterly prostrated! But instead, we doubt if these same interests were ever in as healthy and prosperous condition as at the present moment. The war with Mexico, we were also assured by these same "ruin" mongers, would be another element to bring upon the country disasters dire, and ultimately disgrace. But prosperity shines upon it, in all its broad expanse of territory, and varied business relations. And the war—so far from disgracing the country, the federalists themselves have become the most abject and servile admirers of all engaged in it—*at least in appearance!*—*These facts* speak trumpet-tongued in favor of Democratic men and measures. These measures are for the whole people—not a part—they look to the benefit of the mass, in every section of the Union, and not the favored few congregated in manufacturing cities and villages, and thus, by diffusing the benefits resulting from wise and enlarged principles of legislation, over all, tend to render the country prosperous as at the present moment.

Gen. Scott, vs. the Whigs.

Gen. Scott's proclamation to the Mexicans, will be found in another column. There is one sentence in it to which we wish to call the attention of our friends, the whigs—more particularly the editors of the Gazette. It is as follows:

"Mexicans! Americans are not your enemies, but the enemies for a time, of the men who, a year ago, mis-governed you, AND BROUGHT ABOUT THIS UNNATURAL WAR BETWEEN TWO GREAT REPUBLICS!"

What say you, gentlemen, to this—you have said that the war was "brought about" by the "annexation of Texas," the "march of the army to the Rio Grande," "taking forcible possession of disputed territory," etc. Gen. Scott says it "was brought about" by the men who mis-governed Mexico. Which is right? Please answer?

☞ The Independence (Mo.) Expositor says a large company of emigrants are preparing to take up their march for Oregon this spring. "Westward the star of Empire takes its flight."

☞ The Choctaw Indians have contributed $170 to the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. A glorious proof of the benefits of civilization and liberty.

THE WHIG MEETING—GEN. IRVIN'S VOTE ON TEA AND COFFEE.

We stepped into the federal whig meeting at the Court House on Tuesday evening last, and were somewhat surprised, after all the efforts that had been made to get the people there—the three organs of the party having been engaged for two or three weeks in calling on the faithful to attend—to find so slim an attendance when there is confessedly so large a majority in the country. The fact is, we begin to think the getting up of such meetings by that party is about as hard as their efforts to make the rank and file take back all they have said about the "injustice" of the Mexican war, and come out flat-footed for Taylor, a Sourthern slave holder, and of course an opponent of the "Wilmot Proviso." But to the *meeting*. Every thing appeared to be cut and dried—or in western phraseology, "cocked and primed" and ready to go off.—*Two or three of the leaders, (lawyers perhaps* would be more appropriate,) who no doubt see in some of their waking dreams, and may be sleeping ones too, the legislative chamber at Harrisburg, were on hand and chuck full of prepared speeches and resolutions. The Chairman, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, were appointed just as natural as though they all had'nt been decided upon before hand.—And the Gazette wing of the party had it all their own, although our friend Ball took pity on that miserable of all miserable fag ends, the Commercial faction, and made the editor of that sheet a Secretary. Then a committee on resolutions were appointed, and the chairman thereof, seizing upon that relic from the "cabinet of curiosities," the inkstand, and sheet of paper always taken out by the committee at political meetings to prepare resolutions with, retired. Mr. Lane, one of the delegates at the State Convention, was then called upon for a speech. That gentleman responded, and after telling his friends that the deliberations of the Convention, of which he was a delegate, resulted in the nomination of, to use his own language, "*the great, the good, the patriotic, Gen. James Irvin*, of Centre county," proceeded with a long argument to prove that the said "great, good, and patriotic" General, did not vote, while a member of Congress, and in time of profound peace, *for a tax on tea and coffee.* We listened, and had almost made up our mind that gross injustice had been done the General in this particular by *some of our cotemporaries*, when lo! the gentleman wound up that branch of his subject, by actually "acknowledging the corn"—that the General *did vote for it at last*. But then the General was cheated—actually bamboozled into voting for it, by some "*southern abstractionist*." And it was in this wise, according to the relation of our friend Lane. The bill was adopted section by section—and when that levying a duty on tea and coffee came up for consideration, it was moved to strike tea and coffee from it. The motion carried, and Gen. Irvin voted in the affirmative—but afterwards another section was adopted levying a duty of twenty per cent. on *all unenumerated articles*—and of course *tea and coffee* having been struck from the previous part of the bill, were not among the *enumerated articles* and consequently came under the head of *unenumerated articles*, and were subject to a duty of twenty per cent! O, "great, good, and patriotic" General—how those wily "southern abstractionists" did come it over you—how they did impose upon thy confidence and good nature. Verily ought the tea and coffee drinkers of Pennsylvania vote thee a thinking cap and a pair of leather spectacles—in lieu of the Gubernatorial chair. And now, we leave it to the public, after this admission of one of the delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, if Gen. Irvin is not even more culpable in this particular, than even the charges we have copied from other papers made it appear. He either voted grossly ignorant of what he was voting for, or purposely voted to strike it out of one section to deceive his constituents, knowing it would be embraced in the other. We leave his friends to take whichever horn of the dilemma they please.

Soon after the speaker had finished this defence of the General (*very fortunately for him*) the committee returned and reported a series of resolutions, which were read and adopted. John P. Vincent, Esq. was then called upon, but having been sufficiently enlightened as to the qualifications of the whig candidate by the previous speaker, we retired. On the whole we should call it rather a slim response to the nomination in a county where they have it all their own way.

Don't forget It!

If the battle of Buena Vista had been lost by General Taylor, says the Pennsylvanian, the anti-war leaders never would have thought of him as a candidate for the Presidency. On their principles of *opposing the war, and rejoicing* over its victories, they would have been released from any expression of thanks and gratitude to the man who had done all he could do to sustain the country's honor.—*They did not stipulate for defeats*, and of course could not be expected to have any thing to do with an unsuccessful general. This policy is about as safe as the old fashioned wager of "Heads I win, tails you lose!"

A Curious Sight.—A few days since, an old and favorite horse of a staunch democrat at the other end of town, attracted considerable attention by the boisterous noise which proceeded from his stable. Upon looking into the matter, the neighbors ascertained that the patriotic animal had burst into a hearty "horse laugh" upon overhearing a Mexican whig *pretend* to rejoice at our late victories in a war which he had always declared to be "*unchristian and disgraceful*."—*New Lisbon Patriot.*

This certainly was a curious sight, and the cause was enough truly to make even a horse laugh; but we opine that horse would have never stopped had it witnessed the sudden somerset of the federalists here from violent opposers and denouncers of the war to the most servile eulogists and admirers of those who are engaged in carrying it on—from proclaiming them a drunken set of rowdies, engaged in a "bad cause" "like Polk's war for the extension of slavery," to the unfurling of the name of the leader of this "bad cause" as their candidate for President. The fact is, Cruikshank can't hold a candle to the caricatures they make of their physiognomies in endeavoring to come the rejoicing part of the game over the victories of our army in this "war of conquest" and "aggrandizement," as they used to call it!

☞ It is stated that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the State of New York now numbers 25,000 members.

Hon. Robert J. Walker.

Few men of his age, probably, in the Democratic ranks, enjoys a more enviable reputation as a statesman and efficient public officer, than the Hon. Robert J. Walker, of the Treasury Department. Few have, in the comparative short period he has been in public life, experienced more unmerited and vindictive abuse at the hands of *the federal* party than he. When he first entered the Senate chamber, a few years since, the Hon. Henry Clay, singled him out as a *proper* object for his sarcasm and abuse, but the young member from Mississippi soon admonished the "dictator" that he was no mean antagonist, and that however much the gentleman from Kentucky might bully and browbeat others, he at least was able to defend himself and party from all assaults from such a quarter. Since then the federal press, with hardly an exception, have been unrelenting in their hostility to him—have let no opportunity slip to heap abuse upon his name. President Polk committed an unpardonable sin, in their opinion, in calling him to the Treasury Department. And they have never forgiven him for the appointment, or the Secretary for accepting it—and probably never will. His successful advocacy of a reform in our revenue laws, and the mass of statistical facts and arguments which by his industry and talents he was enabled to spread before the last Congress in his annual report and otherwise, on the subject, constituted another offence, which as we before remarked, the vindictiveness of federal whigery will never forgive or paliate. This state of feeling has become more apparent of late, on account of a recent transaction, in which Mr. Walker prevented some of their capitalists in New York and Boston from making a few thousands out of the necessities of the government. The last Congress authorized the negotiation of a loan to carry on the war of some millions. Of course the Secretary must enter the market to negotiate this loan, and if he has the interest of the country at heart, will do so at the best advantage. He will sell the stock to the highest bidder. Mr. Walker did so, the loan was taken above par by Messrs. Cochran & Riggs, of Washington, against Prime, Ward & King, of New York and their allies in Boston. Forthwith the whole federal press of Gotham set up such a howl, as we only hear from a flock of wolves when suddenly driven from their prey. The Secretary is abused without stint or mercy, and all because he done the best he could for the government, and saved some thousands, may be a million, from the avaricious maw of a few New York and Boston *capitalists.*—Further comment is unnecessary—the people can see and appreciate talent, energy and fidelity in a public officer, and will sustain him against all such puny efforts of federal editors.

☞ We concur with the Gazette in denouncing the sentiments he attributes to a Democratic paper in Virginia. We denounced the "church burners" of Philadeldhia, and stand ready to denounce any interference with the religious feelings of a conquered people. Would the Gazette and its party had always been as consistent—much valuable property and some lives might have been saved in our *commercial metropolis*. *By the by*, what is the name of that paper in Virginia you allude to, gentlemen?

Keep it Before the People.

Keep it before the people! that Thomas Corwin, a Senator in Congress from the State of Ohio, in his celebrated speech on the Mexican war, which has been published and endorsed by almost every whig paper in the country, said: "If I were a Mexican, I would tell you, 'Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine, we will welcome you with bloody hands and a hospitable grave!'"

Keep it before the People! that this speech was translated into pure Castilian by order of Santa Anna, and distributed among his troops before the battle of Buena Vista!

Keep it before the people! that on that battle field, Col's. Hardin, Clay and Yell, and hundreds of their followers, were first wounded, but in obedience to the advice of the *honorable* Senator from Ohio, afterwards "welcomed with bloody hands, and a hospitable grave!" Further comment is unnecessary—these damning facts speak for themselves.

☞ Santa Anna says that in the council convoked after the battle of the 23d of February, all his officers were perfectly unanimous in advising a retreat, and he concurred with them. What a harmonious band of heroes, they almost equal their sympathisers in this country, the whigs.

☞ The effect of a late Spring is generally considered as unfavorable; it increases consumption, diminishes the period of productive labor and the produce of industry. Late Springs, however, have not always been remarkable for bad crops. So says an exchange.

The Boot on the other Foot.

When a certain private letter from Gen. Taylor to Gen. Gaines was published, the whig papers were in perfect ecstacy of rejoicing over it. Now, however, the *boot* is on the other foot. Witness the *following* from the Louisville Journal, in introducing the General's last letter to Gen. Butler:

"Notwithstanding the great interest with which every thing from the General is read we regret to see his private letters made public. Gen. Taylor writes to the war department all he wishes to see published to the world, and the publication of his private letters is ill-judged and in bad taste."

'Free Trade.'

The Mexican federalists used to denounce the tariff of '46 as a "free trade" tariff. This tariff now yields a revenue of about thirty millions a year—enough and more for all ordinary expenses of government. A queer kind of a "free trade" tariff this, is'nt it.

New York Illustrated Magazine.

We have the May number of the "Illustrated" on our table. It has two engravings—one a view of Wall street, N. Y., from the corner of Broad—the other, "Agnes Fairfield," the heroine of a spirited and well written tale. The contents are as usual of the first order of light literature.

☞ An exchange paper says envelopes should not be used for letters acknowledging the receipt of money. In those instances the whole sheet of paper should be used, as the post-mark must be on it to constitute a legal proof of payment.

☞ The city of Troy has voted a sword to Gen. Wool. A deserved tribute to a brave and meritorious officer.

☞ The Gazette says we were "mum" last week in regard to the Virginia election. If our neighbor had been as eager to examine our paper as he is to find fault, he would probably have been restrained from perpetrating a falsehood uselessly.

☞ The Washington Union gives notice that all volunteers who may have served their time out and received their land, will be entitled to another 160 acres if they re-enlist for another term.

☞ Mrs. Ann Maffit, the divorced wife of the Rev. J. Newland Maffitt, died at Galveston, Texas, on the first of April. About that time her Reverend husband married a young girl of 16 in Brooklyn.

☞ One of the Watchman of the Postoffice Department at Washington, was arrested last week for robbing the *dead* letter office. The sacrilligious scamp.

☞ Col. Benton, in a letter to the editor of the Missouri Bulletin, declines allowing his name to be used in connection with the Presidency.

☞ To the personalities in the last Commercial, we reply as the man did when the jackass kicked him—*we consider the source they come from.*

☞ Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia, the man that wanted to get a shot at Mr. Senator Gibbons, is engaged in writing a biography of Gen. Taylor. The Judge evidently has his eye fixed on the future.

☞ The Clarion Register, a federal-whig-Mexican paper, has ceased to exist. Another evidence, we suspect, of the ruinous effects of the tariff of '46.

☞ Rev. G. J. Adams, lately cowhided a Boston editor, and announced his intention of playing at the Providence Theatre on Saturday, and of preaching the gospel (?) at Boston on Sunday. The Reverend gentleman is certainly one of the "b'hoys."

Massachusetts Federalism.

The following resolutions, says the Buffalo Courier, have been passed by the Whig Legislature of Massachusetts and signed by a whig Governor. They are enough to stamp with eternal infamy and disgrace, those who have thus deliberately libelled their country—outraged every principle of truth, patriotism and justice—and taken up the cause of our national enemies. Had these resolutions been adopted by the Congress of Mexico they could not have been more bitter in their denunciations of our government, or characterised with more glaring falsehood in the statement of the issue between the two countries. They will go down to posterity twin brothers in infamy with the treason of Benedict Arnold, the proceedings of the Hartford convention and the intrigue with the Spy Henry.

Resolved, That the present war with Mexico has its primary origin in the unconstitutional annexation to the United States of the foreign State of Texas; that it was unconstitutionally commenced by the order of the President to Gen. Taylor, to take military possession of territory in dispute between the United States and Mexico, *and in the occupation of Mexico;* and that it is now waged—by a powerful nation against a weak neighbor—unnecessarily and without a just cause, at immense cost of treasure and life, for the *dismemberment* of Mexico, and for the conquest of a portion of her territory, from which slavery has already been excluded, with the tripple object of extending slavery, of strengthening the "Slave Power," and of obtaining the control of the Free States, under the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That such a war of conquest, so hateful in it its objects, so wanton, unjust and unconstitutional in its origin and character, must be regarded as a war against freedom, against humanity, against justice against the Union, against the Constitution, and *against the free States;* and that a regard for the true interests and the higher honor of the country, not less than the impulses of Christian duty, should arouse all good citizens to join in efforts to arrest this war, and, in every just way, aiding the country to retire from the position of aggression which it now occupies towards a weak, distracted neighbor, and sister republic.

Resolved, That our attention is directed anew to the wrong and "enormity" of slavery, and to the tyranny and usurpation of the "Slave Power," as displayed in the history of our country, particularly in the annexation of Texas, and the present war with Mexico, and that we are impressed with the unalterable conviction, that a regard for the fair fame of our country, for the principles of morals, and for that righteousness which exalted a nation, sanctions and requires all constitutional efforts for the destruction of the unjust influence of the slave power, and for the abolition of slavery within the limits of the United States.

Resolved, That the annexation of territory with Mexican population upon it, is highly inconsistant with the well being of this Union.

Resolutions of thanks to General Taylor were adopted by the House and rejected by the Senate.

HARBOR MEETING.

A meeting was held agreeably to public notice at the Court House on Monday evening last, to take into consideration the best means to secure the progress and completion of the Harbors on the great chain of Western Lakes.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON was appointed President; J. M. STERRETT, and M. WHALLON, Vice Presidents; *James D. Dunlap,* and *James Skinner,* Secretaries.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the proposed Harbor Convention to be held at Chicago in July next, and that a union of effort should at once be made to sustain our Harbor and improvement interests on our great Western Lakes, as well as other improvements throughout our extended Union.

Resolved, That delegates be appointed to represent us in said Convention to be held in Chicago.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed, viz: Charles M. Reed, James Thompson, John B. Johnson, Joseph M. Sterrett, Murray Whallon, James D. Dunlap, James Skinner, John P. Vincent, B. F. Sloan, John Hearn, Smith Jackson, Charles W. Kelso, B. B. Vincent, Wm. S. Lane, John A. Tracy, E. Babbitt, John H. Walker, Geo. A. Elliott, M. W. Caughey, Daniel Dobbins, John P. Cochran, John Galbraith, Geo. Bergman, P. G. Colt, Wm. C. Kelso and O. Lapham.

Resolved, That the delegates have power to appoint substitutes in the delegation now appointed, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published.

DYSPEPSIA.—There is an important class of diseases in which *Merchants's* celebrated Sarsaparilla Extract, will be found to exert a very powerful sanative influence. We allude to diseases of the digestive organs. It is on these *organs* indeed that this remedy primarily acts; restoring tone to the stomach, healthy digestions, and a good appetite; and thus relieves many other diseases. From what has been seen of its effects in those cases where the constitution has been injured by the use of Mercury, Quinine, &c., we should have no hesitation in pronouncing it a remedy of inestimable value.—[Med. Adv.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may [illegible]

THE RMAKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE OBSERVER BY
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. &c.

ERIE.

Flour, bbl	$4 50	Apples, dried	50a60
Butter,	10	Honey,	10a12
Lard,	6@7	Eggs, doz	8
Cheese,	4@5	SUGAR.	
Hams	6	Maple	10
Shoulders	5@6	Orleans,	9a12½
Potatoes,	50	Loaf,	12a15
Corn meal, cwt		Powdered	15
GRAIN.		LUMBER.	
Wheat	80a87½	Black Walnut	10a12
Corn,	37½	Pine, 1st quality	10,00
Rye,	40	Hemlock, M	5,00
Oats bush	18	1st quality W. W.	6½@9,00
Barley	33a37½	2d do do	5,00
FUEL.		Cherry	12a14
Hard wood, cord	$1,25	White oak	7,50a8
Soft	1,12½	LEATHER.	
Bituminous coal, ton		Sole, lb	14a15
	2,50	Upper, heavy	33a35
Anthracite, do	9a10	do light	35a37½
Sperm candles, lb	44a50	Castings	4½a6
Tallow, do	12½	Plaster ton	$6@7
Stearine,	12½	Salt, fine,	$1,25
SEEDS.		" coarse,	1,25
Clover, Bush	$3,a4,00	" bag 28 lbs	31
Timothy	$1@1,25	Beef tallow lb	8
Flax,	50@75	Mutton do	7
Hay,	4,a4,50	Wool	20a23
Bees wax,	25	White fish, bbl	$6@6,50
Beans	80	Cod fish, lb	4½a5
Feathers	31	Bar iron	4
Dried Peaches	12	Nails	5½@6

MARRIED.—On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Geo. A. Lyon, Mr. David Banning, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miss Senath Bradley, of this place.

DIED.—On the 20th ult., in Venango, Mr. Wm S. Gifford, in the 53d year of his age.

On the 27th ult., in Greenfield, Jonathan Wildman, aged thirteen years and two months.

On the 26th ult., Mr. Elliott Birch, of North East township, aged 68 years.

SMITH JACKSON.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails &c. No. 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

O. L. ELLIOTT, has an instrument to administer Anodyne vapor with, by the use of which he is enabled to extract teeth without the least pain.
May 6th, 1847. 3t51

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French Str.
Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spaffords's Bookstore.
Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

Penmanship.

MR. C. BEADLE, has opened a writing school in the Fleming Block, over Fullerton's store, and invites the attention of the public to his system of instruction. Classes meet at 2, 4 and 7 P. M. Private instruction given if desired. Card drawing and writing neatly and promptly executed.

References—Principal and Teachers of the Academy, A. E. Foster, C. W. Kelso, Esq., B. Grant, Esq., A. L. Rose, E. S. Barger.
Erie, May 8, 1847. 3t51

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership here-ofore existing between Smith Jackson & Irvin Camp, under the firm of Smith Jackson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The notes, books and accounts will be for a time left at the store of Smith Jackson, who is authorized to settle the same, and those indebted will do well to call during this month and settle the accounts.
SMITH JACKSON.
Erie, May 6, 1847. IRVIN CAMP.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron; Nails &c., which will be sold at reduced prices for ready pay. My old substantial friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine goods and prices, they certainly will not go away dissatisfied as I will not be under sold by any west of New York, for ready pay. SMITH JACKSON.
May 6, 1847. 51

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ERIE, PA.

HAVING so far arranged and systemized his official duties, as to enable him to devote a great portion of his time to his profession, will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care—He will attend the Courts in the Counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson, and the Supreme Court of this State; and has professional arrangements by which he will transact business in the adjoining Counties in New York and Ohio. All monies collected will be remitted by Drafts on New York or Philadelphia without any charge for Exchange. He will also take charge of and prosecute Claims against the United States, draw and superintend applications for Pensions, Patents, &c.

Of the ability and integrity with which all business confided to his care will be performed it would not be proper in this place to speak, but those having Legal Business to transact, or Collections to make in this section of country, are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
GEN. CHARLES M. REED,
Messrs. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,
" MOSES KOCH, Esq.
" THOMAS W. STERRETT,
" VINCENT, HIMROD & Co. } **Erie, Pa.**

A. D. & T. W. PATCHIN, Esq's.
HENRY K. SMITH, Esq.
CHARLES H. S. WILLIAMS, Esq.
JAMES MULLETT, Esq.
PHILIP DOSHIMER, Esq.
HENRY W. ROGERS, Esq. } **Buffalo.**

HON. ADDISON GARDNER, Rochester, N. Y.
HON. JOHN A. DIX, Albany, N. Y.

HENRY SHELDEN & Co.,
CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, Esq.,
DORR, CHANDLER & WHITAKER,
HON. ROBERT H MORRIS,
CONOVER & LABAGH,
J. & A. VANOSTRAND, } **N.Y. City.**

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,
" WM. L. MARCEY,
" ROBERT J. WALER,
" W. MEDILL, } **Washington**

WM. Z. STEWART, Esq., Logansport, Ia.

GEORGE H. McWHORTER,
B. BROCKWAY, Esq. } **Oswego, N. Y.**

HON. WM. PATTERSON, Sandusky, O.

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH
BRISTOL & PORTER, } **Chicago, Ill.**

COL. JAMES R. SNOWDEN,
LUDWIG, KNEEDLER & Co
COL. JAMES PAGE,
ABRAM, S. WOLF & Co.,
HENRY HORN, Esq.,
J. & J. P. STEINER, } **Philadelphia.**

HON. FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
" SIMON CAMERON,
" N. B. ELDRED,
HENRY BUEHLER, Esq. } **Harrisburg.**

HON. WILLIAM WILKINS,
GEN. LEVI G. CLOVER, } **Pittsburgh.**

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. Wheeling, Va.
HON. R. McCLELLAND, Monroe, Mich.

W. J. GORDON,
DR. S. ENGLEHART, } **Cleveland, O.**

HON. LEWIS CASS,
CHARLES G. HAMMOND, Esq.
JOHN McREYNOLDS Esq. } **Deroit, Mich.**

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

JOHN H. MILLAR,

County and Borough Surveyor; office in Exchange Buildings, French st., Erie.

New Fashions of Millinery.

MRS. ROOD, would respectfully inform her friends and the Ladies generally of this city and vicinity, that she has just returned from the east with the LATEST FASHIONS of *Bonnets, Dresses, Caps, &c.* She has also on hand, and will keep, a beautiful and select assortment of Bonnets and Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Caps, Collars and Borders, together with almost every other article of Millinery Goods. Thankful for past favors, she hopes for a liberal share of the public patronage.

☞ Bonnets cleaned, pressed and altered to the latest style.
Erie, May 1, 1847. *3t50

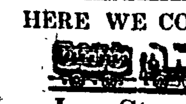
POCKET BOOK LOST.

WAS LOST on Monday, the 26th inst., between Erie and the Tavern of James Brawley, in Harborcreek, a Black Morocco Pocket Book, containing one hundred and thirty-five dollars in bills—one $20 bill, three or four $10's and the balance in $5's—names of banks not recollected. Said book also contained a note drawn by A. Soules, for $10, payable in lumber deliverable to W. W. Loomis, Erie; together with other papers of no value except to the owner. Any person returning said book and its contents to the owner in North East, or to this office, will be liberally rewarded.
G. M. POPE.
May 1, 1847. 3t50

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK,—Sight Drafts on New York for western funds for sale by
May 1, 1847. C. M. TIBBALS.

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. R. TOMLINSON & CO.

HERE WE COME.



The New Jew Store Ahead!!!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, *can* and *will* be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped & watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts. upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do., together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds Call and see, and don't forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street.
ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.
Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

JOHN B. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his Office to the Public Building near the Court House, up stairs, in the room occupied by the Sheriff and directly over the Commissioner's Office.

Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. 50

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

JUST received at the cash and ready pay store two cases of the latest styles Muslin Prints and Scotch Ginghams, Prints, Kentucky Jeans, Summer Stuff, Ribbons, etc., etc., for sale cheap as the cheapest, by P. ARBUCKLE,
No. 3. Perry Block.
Erie, May 1, 1847. 50

SCYTHE SNATHS, on commission and for sale by P. ARBUCKLE,
May 1, 1847. No. 3, Perry Block.

GROCERIES.—A good assortment of Dry Groceries on hand and for sale, at the cash and ready pay store, No 3, Perry Block, by
P. ARBUCKLE.
May 1, 1847. 50

New Goods! New Goods!!

EARLY AS THE EARLIEST! and CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. For further particulars enquire at METCALF'S.
No. 1, Reed House, April 28. 50

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT are this day in the receipt of 10 packages of Fancy Dress Goods, comprising a beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, together with Dress Silks, some that are rich, Burgundy Plaids, the set flowered Lawns, Mulls and Mourning do., with a little of almost every thing, in advance of a very large assortment to be here in a few days.
April 28, 1847. 50

SHAWLS.—The China, Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.
April 28, 1847. 50

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stowart's self imported black [illegible] fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.
April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

15 DOZ. Parasols, Parasoletts and Shades, from five different manufactures, including all shades and colors, just opened by
April 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

GENTS. Leghorn Hats, a good assortment may be found at
April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

LADIES Cravats and Points, a fine selection and something new, together with some nice hat Ribbons, just opened at the coner opposite the Eagle. April 28.

AGAIN HERE WE COME,

WITH the best and cheapest Stock of fashionable LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered in this market, consisting in part

50 patterns Dress Silks of all colors, embracing Colored and Plaid and Stirped Poult de Soi, Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swiss, Satins of all colors,

SHAWLS of all kinds, such as Silk, Crape, Barrage, Thibet, Mous de Lain, Brocha, &c., Lawns, Balzarines and Barages,

Gloves and Mitts of all kinds—Silk, Kid, Lisle, Cotton, &c.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans and Satinetts.

In short, customers can find every thing in the Dry Goods line usually inquired for in the market. We forbear to mention prices. Suffice to say, ladies, we can sell you a handsome French Lawn dress from 12s. to 16s. that will vie with any in Broadway. Please call and see for yourselves. Farther particulars hereafter. Don't forget the place, at CADWDLL'S.
April 28, 1847. 50

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ghingham, also a lot of prints, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash by. C. M. TIBBALS.
May 1, 1847. 50

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—For sale at C. M. TIBBALS.
May 1, 1847. 50

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE 1st Battalion 104th Regiment P. M. will meet for review and inspection, in Erie, on Monday the 10th of May next. The 2d Battalion 104th Regiment will meet in North East, on Tuesday the 11th May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of D. S. Clark, Colonel commanding 104th Reg't. 2d Brig. 17th Div. P. M.
I. T. PHERRIN, Adjutant.
Erie, April 26, 1847.

P. S.—The enrolled Militia who reside within the bounds of the 2d Battalion, will be required to do duty in that Battalion, and will not be exempt by doing duty in the 1st Battalion.

E. N. HULBERT & CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

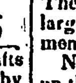
AND Dealers in Lehigh and Erie Coal, Salt and Produce generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of Merchandize.

No. 3 & 4 Coburn Square, South Wharf.
E. N. HULBERT, U. DRIGGS.
Buffalo, N. Y. 49

A Card to the Ladies.

MRS. WARD respectfully begs leave to inform the Ladies of this city and vicinity that she has just returned from Philadelphia with the SPRING FASHIONS OF MILLINERY.—Also, a very beautiful assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Silks and Ribbons, together with a choice selection of French Artificial Flowers, all of which she will be pleased to show her customers and friends at her residence on Sixth Street, a few doors East of Messrs. Goodwin & Vincent's Store.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

WESTERN HOTEL,



JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER-PILLS.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co.
Gents: Please send me by *Express;* 19 dozen Boxes "M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS." They are selling good here, and still generally.
Yours, &c. E. P. STEDMAN.
Mayville, Chaut. Co. N. Y., Dec. 29, 1846.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills,*" and take no other.

☞ More evidence of increasing demand for DR. M'LANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

ERIE, Feb. 16th, 1847.
MESSRS. KIDD & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gents.—Enclosed you will find ten dollars, which please place at our credit and forward us some of your "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills,*" we are entirely out. Respectfully yours, &c.
CARTER & BROTHER.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60, Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ N. B.—Purchasers will be particular, and enquire for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills," and take no other.

To all whom it may Concern.
DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS!
MESSRS. J. KIDD, & Co.
This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted for several years, with the following pains at periods more or less:—Pain in the right side, about the edge of the ribs, extending to the right shoulder; pain in the back part of the head, and above the right eye, accompanied by weakness, loss of appetite, and almost constantly confined to her bed. Since August she has used three boxes of "*M'Lane's Liver Pills,*" and I have now to state, that by the use of these Pills, she has been benefited in no ordinary degree. Under the Providence of God she now enjoys good health, and is able to attend to the domestic concerns of my family. JAMES STEWART.
Richmond, Jefferson Co Ohio.

STILL MORE.

MR. J. KIDD.
Dear Sir:—I call to inform you of the virtues of "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills,*" in the cure of my wife, who was induced to try one box, by the use of which she felt so much relief that she procured a second: Since she has taken the second box, her health has improved so much that she is now better than she has been for several years. My neighbors have become acquainted with this fact, so that as soon as I get money I will buy them by the dozen, to supply those in my immediate neighborhood. R. COCHRAN.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60 Wood st. Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills,*" and take none else, as there are other pills now before the public, purporting to be "Liver Pills."

FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.
In the month of June last, we received 6 doz. of "M'Lane's Amonia Worm Specific," all of which we have sold, and now wish a further supply as heretofore. We frequently receive packages from New York by express, and presume there would be no difficulty in forwarding by this mode to us at Rochester from Pittsburgh.
Yours truly, POST & WILLIS.
Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1847.
Prepared for the proprietor and sold Wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60, Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge,*" and take no other.

Still later from Kentucky.
DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.
PARIS, Ky., March 3, 1847.
MESSRS. J. KIDD, & Co.
Gents.—In the month of July last, Mr. F. Merryweather, of Cincinnati, appointed me Agent for this place, for selling Dr. M'Lane's highly approved medicines, and the motive that prompts me, an entire stranger, to write this letter to your house, is to inform you, that the inhabitants of this town and county, generally, have given the *Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane a fair trial in their families,* and pronounce it to be *without an exception,* the very *best Worm Medicine* ever offered to those afflicted with worms.

The high estimation in which the Vermifuge is held in this community has induced me to purchase it in future from you, or your Agent, and you will oblige me greatly by writing, per return mail, your cash price for the Vermifuge by the gross. Very respectfully yours,
J. C. SNYDER.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPINION OF THE PEOPLE.

We give below a specimen of the many certificates handed us every day and which we presume is sufficient to convince any person of the superiority of *Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge,* over all other so *called Vermifuges.*

This is to certify, that with Dr. M'Lane Specific, a child of mine, 2 years old, passed 86 large worms, besides a large quantity of small ones: to produce this discharge, it only required two teaspoonsful. The balance of the vial I gave to another child 8 years old, which caused a discharge of 26 large, besides a quantity of small worms.
WILLIAM M'CLELLAND.
N. Fayette tp. Allegheny co. Pa. Jan. 20, 1847.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ N. B.—*Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for Dr M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge,* and take nothing else.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg; A. Tourtellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.
April 21, 1847, 49

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.
JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.
Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t45

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, *will be attended to* with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.
Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

PENNSYLVANIA BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has leased the house formerly known as the Hibernian Hotel, on French street, a few doors North of Fourth, for the purpose of keeping a Boarding House. Boarders will be received by the day, week, month and year, on the most reasonable terms, and he hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to receive a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—Produce of all kinds, constantly kept on hand, and for sale cheap.
SAMUEL BRADSHAW.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 3t49

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive and forward during the season by the Erie Extension canal to any point on the Lakes or Ohio river all property entrusted to their care with the utmost dispatch and at the lowest rates.

Boat Stores and Groceries of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap at their Ware House on the canal, Eigth street landing, Glazier's Basin.
P. P. GLAZIER,
M. M. SPAULDING.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 3m19

THE BEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S

CARCLING OIL.



FOR HORSES.

AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds, — *Fistula, Sitfast,*
Galls of all kinds, — *Strains, Lameness,*
Sprains, Bruises, — *Sand Cracks,*
Cracked Heels, — *Foundered Feet,*
Ringbone, Windgalls, — *Scratches or Grease,*
Poll Evil, Callus, — *Mange,*
Spavins, Sweeney, — *Horn Distemper.*

It is also a Universal Family Embrocation for diseases of Human Flesh, such as

Rheumatism, — *External Poisons,*
Bites of Animals, — *Painful Nervous Affections,*
Frost Bites,
Boils, — *Corns, Whitlows,*
Burns and Scalds, — *Chilblains,*
Cramps, — *Chapped Hands,*
Contracts of the Muscles, — *Swellings, Wounds,*
Weakness of the Joints, — *Kaked Breasts.*

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *farmer,* and the wonder of the public generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the wonderful cures it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the bottle.

☞ For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S IMPROVED COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

For Removing Diseases of the Blood,

Arising from an abuse of Mercury, Chronic and constitutional Diseases such as Scrofula or King's Evil Secondary Syphilis or venerial. Ulceration and Corrosions of the Throat, Nose, Cheeks, Lips, Ears, and other parts of the body. Pimples or pustules on the face Scaly patches, and other eruptions of the skin. Biles, Scurvey, and other Scorbutic affections, White Swellings, Pains in the Bones and joints, Fever Sores, obstinate old sores of all kinds, Scald head, Salt Rheum Ring Worm and other Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, &c., Habitual Costiveness, Piles, Chronic affections of the Liver, Lungs and Chest, Pain in the Stomach and sides, Night Sweats, &c. &c. It is likewise much recommended as a Cleansing Spring Medicine, and in general a delicacy.

This remedy is prepared from the choicest selected materials, the active properties of which are extracted by an improved process, without heat; on account of which it is preferred by Physicians as being more uniform and active than any other now before the public.

A full account of the remarkable efficacy of this remedy, in a variety of [illegible] valed nature, may be seen by calling on the proprietor or his agents.

As most good medicines are counterfeited, be sure and call for "Merchant's Sarsaparilla," and see that these words are blown on the glass, "From the Laboratory of Geo. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport, N. Y."

☞ Almost every pedlar in the country is now putting up and imposing on the public, an article they call sarsaparilla. Therefore, BEWARE!!

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

DISEASES of the Urinary Organs cured by the EXTRACT OF BUCHU, UVA URSI, and CUBEBS, such as chronic and acute diseases of the

Bladder, — *Also, chronic*
Urethra, — *Gonorrhœa,*
Prostrate Gland, — *Gleets, Whites,*
Kidneys, and — *Strictures,*
Loins, — *Diabetes, &c.*

This valuable medicine is prepared only by Geo. W. Merchant, Operative chemist &c. Lockport, N. Y.

Full and ample instructions, testimonials, &c. accompany each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie, S. S. & H. Fassett, Astabula, Ohio; D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

TO RED HEADS AND GRAY.

TYRIAN HAIR DYE, a warranted article for coloring the hair a beautiful brown or jet black, it will not wear off, soil the linen, or color the skin, as hundreds can testify.

It has also been used successfully in coloring Furs.

Beware of the counterfeit, and be sure you get the genuine, prepared only by Geo. W. Merchant, chemist, Lockport, N. Y. Samples of Hair may be seen at the store of the proprietor or his agents. Price 50 cents.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co, Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Oho; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease, if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York
CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.
March 27, 1847. 45

STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to satisfy those who have doubts as to our ability to turn out *sup ri work,* we invite their inspection of one which we have recently built and put in operation at our Foundry.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

N. B.—A second hand Engine of 8 horse power, together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain. L., S. & C.
Erie, March 20. 1847. 44

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES.

MESSRS. WILLETTS & CRAIN have the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Commercial Exchange and are now prepared to execute Daguerreotype Likenesses in a style, which for truthfulness of representation, and for minute and accurate blending of light and shade, cannot be excelled by the most delicately finished steel engraving.

The success of recent experiments in their profession, gives them a superiority over the best Masters of the Art, and they invite a comparison of their pictures with those of the most celebrated operators of the day.

☞ Likenesses in cloudy weather as well as in fair, and warranted.
Erie, March 27, 1847. 45

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand.
April 8th 1847. S. JACKSON & Co.

AXES.—Waters & Co's Cast Steel Axes by the dozen or single. R. TOMLINSON & Co.
February 13, 1847. 39

DR. SMITH'S GREAT

NATIONAL PILLS.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S
IMPROVD INDIAN VEG TABLE
[SUGAR COATED] PILLS

ARE the medicine for the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre eminence of fame which needs no foreign influence to perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

THEIR PURITY,

As a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

A SINGLE TRIAL

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that those Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, DR. SMITH'S PILLS

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Promote the secretions of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of rendering the LIFE BLOOD PURE, by correcting the vitiated humors of the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds, slight attacks, &c., &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz:

FEVERS,	PAIN IN THE SIDE,
DYSPEPSIA,	SCROFULA,
INDIGESTION,	BAD BLOOD,
COSTIVENESS,	OBSTRUCTIONS,
HEADACHE,	FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BAD APPETITE,	RHEUMATISM,
DIARRHŒA,	WHOOPING COUGHS,
DYSENTARY,	WEAK NERVES,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	HYSTERICS,
WORMS,	COUGHS,
HEARTBURN.	COLDS,
BILIOUS CHOLIC,	INFLUENZA,
FOUL STOMACH,	PIMPLES,
JAUNDICE.	LOW SPIRITS, &c.

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given these Pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION,

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons, have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a coating of sugar."—Therefore, beware, and always look for

THE WRITTEN SINGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH.

On the bottom of every box, to counterfeit which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Luther Lee.
Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. LUTHER LEE, Editor True Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Kellett.
My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season.
JOHN KELLETT,
127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York.
Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them. F. H. NASH, 99 Forsyth st.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.
Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. GREENE.

From the P. M. Tonawanda, N. Y.
Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c.
JAC. KIBLER, P. M.

From Rev. S. Williams, Pittsburgh.
I have used Dr. Smith's Pills, and know they are a good [illegible]

From Rev. J. G. L. Haskins.
Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy,
JOHN G. L. HASKINS, Marion N. Y.

From M. Dame, the Quaker.
Dr. Smith—Re-spected Friend—Thy Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction in this place, Pokeepsie. MOSES DAME, 267 Maine-st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here.
ED. EATON (O.) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.
ED. BROOKVILLE (IA.) AMERICAN.

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give the most general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS in a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent; as Doctr Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off worthless stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

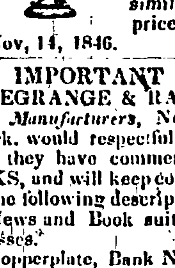
Dr. C. Umbecker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated" Pills. Also a gentleman in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the *genuine* or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is *written with a pen on the bottom* of each box.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES,
NEW YORK, 179 Greenwich Street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
J. Cummins & Co. Corner of State and 7th streets.
March 6, 1847. 6m42

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.
PLATED AND BRITTANNIA WARE,
FANCY GOODS, &. &c.



G. LOOMIS & Co. are receiving from N. York a large addition to their former stock of GOODS making an assortment not usually found in this section of country. Selected with care and at prices reasonably low, they expect to be able to accommodate their patrons with all articles found in similar establishments at fair prices.
Nov. 14, 1846. 2

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

LEGRANGE & RAYMOND, *Printing Ink Manufacturers,* No. 16, Spruce Street New York, would respectfully announce to the Trade that they have commenced the manufacture of INKS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of the following descriptions, viz:

News and Book suitable for hand and power Presses.

Copperplate, Bank Note, Music, Xylographic, Lithographic, and Indelible, for chemical printing on Silk or Cotton goods.

Colors of all kinds will be prepared and warranted equal in all respects, to the best imported.

Also, Gold Size, Gold and Silver Inks.

P. LEGRANGE, who has had many years experience in the largest and most celebrated Manufactories of Paris, viz: Messrs. Lemercier et Rose Rue Godot Mauroi, No. 55, Paris, will give his personal attention to the business.

N. B. All orders addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to, and *Ink* prepared to suit the *climate, press* and *work* for which they are intended.
LEGRANGE & RAYMOND.
No. 16, Spruce St. New York.
Feb. 20, 1847. 3m40

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business at the old stand of John Graham, on State street, two doors north of the Eagle Hotel, where they are ready to receive and dispose of all kinds of Goods that may be consigned to them, either by Public Auction or Private Sale. They hope that by strict attention to all business entrusted to them, to gain a share of the public patronage. They will also keep on hand a choice stock of ready made clothing, suitable to the seasons, which they will sell cheap as the cheapest.
GRAHAM & THORNTON.
Erie, April 3, 1847. 46

WANTED!

IN exchange for Goods, any quantity of Good HEMLOCK FENCE BOARDS, 6, 8, 10, and 12 inches wide, 14 and 16 feet long.

HEMLOCK JOICE, 1 1-2 by 12, and 2 1-2 by 12, 15, 16, 18 and 20 feet long.

HEMLOCK STUDDING, 2 by 5 and 3 by 4; 10, 14 and 16 feet long, for which the highest market price will be paid, when delivered at his Lumber yard at the foot of French street.
WM. TRUESDAIL.
Erie, March 4, 1847. 42

CLOVER SEED, of a superior quality, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

IT IS WRITTEN

IN THE BOOK OF NATURE AND OF COMMON SENSE, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to each peculiar climate.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

of the North American College of Health, are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from FOREIGN DRUGS, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but One Disease,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

Natural Principles

BY CLEANSING AND PURIFYING THE BODY; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

will be found one of the best, if not THE VERY BEST MEDICINES IN THE WORLD FOR CARRYING OUT THIS

Grand Purifying Principle,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day

Give Ease and Pleasure,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Few medicines can claim to stand so strongly on the foothold of merit, as Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.—Their fame has gone before them in every direction, and from the moment its agency is established in a new section of country, the demand for them is steady and increasing. Indeed the result often defies our best calculations, and we find it difficult, with seven of the best teams in the country constantly employed, to keep every agent fully supplied. The opinions of these men may be worth noticing, they come to us in the shape of business letters and were totally unasked:

Extract of a letter from Hernando, Miss.
"To Dr. W. Wright.—Your Pills have given universal satisfaction, and are justly very popular. I can sell from 30 to 40 dozen annually if I could be supplied.
"WM. HENRY JOHNSON, Agent"

It ought to be here remarked that the medicine has but recently been introduced into Mississippi.

Extract of a letter from Jersey Shore, Penn.
"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills excel every thing of the kind ever offered to the public in this section of the country, notwithstanding the combined efforts of some few unprincipled mercenaries to put them down.
"S. WINCHESTER & SON."

From New Martinsville, Va.
"I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family, and found them to be the best medicine I ever used. I wish to become an agent for the sale of them in this place. JAMES M'CLURE, P. M."

From Greensboro, India a.
"Some time since, thy agent left with me six dozen Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills to sell. *They were soon all gone and more wanting.* There is much call for them, I believe the pills are very good.
SETH HENSHAW."

From Amanda, Ohio.
"Apprehending that I shall be out of your valuable Indian Vegetable Pills before your agent will go through this region to supply me, I beg you to forward me a quantity in some way or other.

"The Pills are doing here admirably well, in spite of the opposition of some would-be doctors, who have exerted all their influence to prevent people from buying them; and if I have a continued supply, I shall be able to sell many of them. Yours,
"JOHN H. SANDERMAN."

From Sea View, Virginia.
"I have nearly got through with the pills you left and sent me, and I think I could, in a short time, sell six or eight dozen more. The quicker I get them, the more I shall sell, as the sickly season is raging here considerably, and your Pills are liked and approved of generally more than any medicine we have had among us for some time. *In fact I don't know of a single instance where they have been tried and disapprove of.* Some of the Physicians don't like them, but I reckon they never have tried them, and self-interest will generally be consulted.
"Yours, &c. LUTHER NOTTINGHAM."

Such are a few of the statements voluntarily made by men of the first respectability,—men who are known, and whose opportunities for observation are not excelled in the land.

The following highly respectable Store Keepers have been duly appointed agents for Erie County.
O. D. Spafford, Erie.
Samuel Hutchins & Co., Waterford,
John McClure, Sen. Girard,
J. B. Severance, Union,
Erastus Averill, Northville,
Riley & Potter, West Springfield,
W. H. Townsend, Springfield,
B. C. Town & Co., Wattsburg,
" North East,
John Clement, Fairview.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. *None other genuine, and to counterfeit this is* FORGERY.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill,* wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia, 228 Greenwich Street, New York; and 189 Tremont Street, Boston.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

Is now universally acknowledged to be the INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contractions of the Muscles, Sore Throat and Quinsy Issue, Old Ulcers; Pains in the Back and Chest. Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth-ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

The TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which has attended the application of this most WONDERFUL MEDICINE in curing the most severe cases of the different Diseases above named—and the HIGH ENCOMIUMS that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the AFFLICTED to resort at once to the ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

☞ The following letter from Edmund M. Blunt, Esq., whose name has been rendered immortal as the author of the Coast Pilot, and other Nautical works, is most reliable evidence of the great value of the celebrated *External remedy, Hunt's Liniment.*

Sing Sing, July 25, 1843.
George E. Stanton, Esq.
Dear Sir:—For more than half a century I have suffered with Rheumatism. A few months since, in consequence of this disease which sticks closer than a brother, I fell and injured my side, inducing my applying Hunt's Liniment, from which I had immediate relief. subsequently feeling an attack of my old companion, I applied it to the part afflicted, which at once removed it. As a law compels all ship masters to carry a medicine chest whilst at sea, none should go without this, as I think one bottle for external purposes worth all the medicine they can carry. You may use this communication at your pleasure.
Very respectfully yours,
EDMUND M. BLUNT.

A gentleman of high standing in the society of Friends, speaks as follows of the great remedy, Hunt's Liniment:
Newcastle, 11th month, 1st, 1844.
George E. Stanton,
Esteemed Friend—Thy letter of the 29th ultimo, is received. In my reply I would say, that I have been troubled with a lame knee for several years, during which time it has distressed me much. I procured a bottle of Hunt's Liniment at thy store early last spring, and I have used it freely, and I can say that since that time I have had little or no trouble with my knee. A friend to whom I sent a bottle, informs me that it was a great benefit to her in a rheumatic affection. I have no hesitation in recommending it to any person needing an external remedy.
JACOB GRIFFEN.

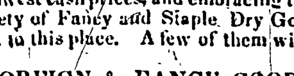
Bedford, Sept. 4, 1843.
To George E. Stanton,
SIR—Some time since, I over heated myself in working, and the calf of my leg broke out in pimples, which by scratching soon became fever sores of the worst description. The irritation and swelling was so great that I could not rest day or night; I used but one bottle of your Liniment, and am now entirely well. I was also affected by a swelling in the groin from the same causes, and the application of the Liniment relieved me at once, and I most confidently recommend it to the public as an invaluable remedy. RICHARD MOSHER.

This Liniment is sold at 25 and 50 cents per bottle, by all the Principal Druggists and Merchants throughout the country.

Wholesale Agents for New York.
HADLEY, PHELPS & Co. 142 Water Street,
RUSHTON & Co. 10 Broadway,
A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William,
ASPINWALL, 86 William Street.
JOHNSON KIDD & Co Pittsburgh, wholesale agents for Western Pennsylvania.
Orders addressed to me at Sing Sing, N. Y., Will be attended to. GEORGE E. STANTON, Proprietor.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard,
April 10, 1847. 3m47

Spring of 1847.] BY [Spring of 1847.

Rail  **Road!**

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, just received at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, corner of French and Fifth sts.

Moses, after encountering all sorts of perils, by sea and land, is here with his new and fashionable Goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest cash prices, and embracing the greatest variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever brought to this place. A few of them will be noticed.

FOREIGN & FANCY GOODS.

SILKS—Striped Poult de Soir.
Plaid Grenadine;
Do. Foulard,
Heavy wat'rd & striped black & blue blk,
White, watered,
White and black Satin,
Plain black Italian,
Colored Florences.

French Gingham, a new and beautiful article,
Muslin Robes, plain and embroidered,
French embroidered Robes for children,
Very pretty M. de Laines for 2s. per yard.

French worked Linen cambric Hdkfs,
Embroidered and bordered do. do.
Double & single French needle-worked Collars and Capes,
Embroidered muslin Shawls,
Silk, Cashmere and Barrage do,
French Barrage Scarfs,
English thread Laces, Swiss and cambric Edgings,
Black, white and colored French Kid Gloves,
Silk and mohair gloves and mitts,
Ombra striped Bonnet Ribands,
Figured do. do.
Corinthian Cord, Lace Buttons,
Silk Bonnet Wire, &c. &c.

☞ Mind the name and number.
MOSES KOCH,
No. 1, Commercial Exchange,
April 24. French st.

COTTON Yarn, cotton warp, wicking, batting and wadding at TIBBALS'.
October 24, 1846. 23

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

G. LOOMIS & CO. 7, Reed House, Erie, have just received an addition to their former stock of goods, which makes their assortment very extensive, comprising a large variety of rich and fashionable JEWELRY, consisting of diamond, ruby, garnet, emerald, amethyst, aquamarine and enamelled pins, diamond, ruby and plain rings; gold ear rings, guard chains and keys, spectacles, pencil cases, bracelets, lockets, miniature setting, thimbles, studs, snaps, &c. &c.

TIME.—Gold and Silver Watches of the patent lever, duplex, horizontal and common escapement. French mantle, German and American clocks.

SILVER GOODS.—Table, desert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, ladles, butter and fruit knives, spectacles, chains, keys, pencil cases, thimbles.

Plated, Britannia and German Silver Ware.—Tea pots, urns, pitchers, cups, tankards, bowls, cake baskets, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, spoons, faucets, ink stands, castors.

CUTLERY.—Roger's and other celebrated Makers razors, knives and scissors.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mathematical instruments, telescopes, thermometers, pocket compasses, sun glasses, violins, accordions, music boxes, flutes, fifes, steel pens, card cases, combs, pocket books, pocket pistols, coral, amber, gilt, steel, wax and glass beads, bead and silk bags and purses, elastic guards, portable writing desks, work, paint, snuff, tobacco, and shaving boxes, razor strops, clothes, hair, tooth, nail and shaving brushes and glasses, Glazier's diamonds, shot belts, powder flasks, percussion caps and pills, chessmen, dominoes, segar cases, purse and cloak clasps, tweezers, cane, whalebone, violin and bass viol strings, rouge, powder, puffs, perfumery, court plaster, tooth wash and powders, tooth picks, teething rings, tea bells, sealing wax, motto seals, visiting cards, emery baskets, needles, battledor, and birds, spool stands, with numerous other articles not mentioned, both useful and ornamental, which will be for "ready pay," from twenty five to fifty per cent lower than formerly.

N. B. Watches, music boxes, jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Cash and most kinds of country produce taken in payment for goods or work. Call and see.

The highest prices paid in cash for old Gold and Silver.

June 13, 1846 4

DOCT. WISTAR'S Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry the Celebrated remedy for Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs. Also Wistar's Gentle Purgative Pills. For sale by Dr. P. Hall, Agent, corner of State and Seventh sts, Erie, Pa.

Oct. 10, 1846.

CASH! CASH!!

CASH will be paid for 10,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 do Corn. 10,000 do Barley, and 500 barrels Flour, if delivered soon.

H. CADWELL.

Erie, Oct. 10, 1846. 21

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

WE are now receiving our Winter stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS; DYEWOODS and Miscellaneous articles, and very respectfully invite the attention of our customers and the public to the quality of our goods, and the prices at which they are offered.

Physicians will find among our stock many of the new Chemicals and choice preparations of the Materia Medica. Our Medicines are *fresh*, and believed to be *pure*, and will be warranted for what they are sold.

Farmers and others, wanting Paints and Oils, will find our stock complete, and we would request all who want pure Paints and Oil cheap, to ascertain the quality and price of our articles before purchasing elsewhere.

Clothiers can be furnished with most of the articles used in their line, at reasonable rates.

Our stock of the *Popular Medicines* of the day, and of Perfumery and Fancy and Miscellaneous articles, is very large, and we would say to all, customers and strangers, that we shall be happy to see you, show your our goods, give you our prices, and *fill your orders*.

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, Nov. 28, 1846.—28 No. 5, Reed House.

THE LAST,

AND largest Stock of every variety of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Dry Goods, and Groceries, ever imported to this market, just received, and which shall be sold at prices far below any ever before offered in this market

HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, November 21, 1846. 27

CASH! CASH!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for FLAX SEED, delivered at the store of the subscriber, corner of French and Fifth streets.

C. SIEGEL.

Erie, October 10, 1846. 20

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1 2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery at M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 18. 1845. 17t

NEW FIRM.
NEW AND CHEAP GROCERIES!!

JOHN ZIMMERLY & A. H. HITCHCOCK, late of the firm of Hitchcock, Zimmerly & Co. have again associated themselves in the Whole sale and Retail Grocery business, on State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, in the room lately occupied by Wm. Rindernecht, under the style of J. ZIMMERLY & Co. where will be found a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Wet and Dry West India Goods comprising every article usually kept or called for in a Grocery store. Among stock may be found:—

Coffee of every price and quality.
Old and Young Hyson Teas;
Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Brown, Lump and Loaf Sugar.
Chocolate, castile and rosin soap, raisins, figs.
Tobacco of every quality, cigars, shelf Groceries of all kinds, together with Iron, nails, window glass, etc. etc.

J. Z. & Co. tender their thanks for the very general patronage extended to them for the past six years, and hope they may by their endeavors to please, receive a continuance of favors in the shape of old as well as new customers. They are prepared to purchase grain of all kinds, butter, eggs, dried apples and peaches, Flax, Timothy and Clover seed, for which CASH will be paid at their counter.

Erie, April 25, 1846. 49

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

Nov. 14, 1846. No. 7, Reed House.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which will no be surpassed by any stock in this city as to quality and quantity. And as to price, we are sure they are as cheap as any resonable person could wish to have them; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any establishment in this city, or any other place west of New York, for ready pay. Please call and examine quality and prices for yourselves. Particulars next week.

S. JACKSON & CO.

Nov 11, 1846. 26

WANTED—
5000 Bushels Corn,
5000 do Oats,
2000 do Barley,
2000 do Wheat,
1000 bbls. Flour,
100 bushels clover seed,
100 do Timothy seed, for which a liberal price will be paid, at the store of

H. CADWELL.

Erie, January 30, 1846. 36

TANNERS ARTICLES.

TANNER'S OIL by the bbl. and at retail; Refined Lampblack, Scrub, Scouring and Paste Brushes, for sale by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Dec. 5, 1846.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR THE HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE operation of this preparation is threefold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive powers and restoring the appetite—as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controlling influence in billious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn.

Woburn, Mass., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the *least doubt* but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble effort to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the *efficacy* and *power* of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13th, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper, and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA K. BEVAN.

Madisonville, Ky., Feb. 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Having used your Sarsaparilla in my family, and witnessed its beneficial effects on one of my children, I feel it to be a duty I owe the community to make the case public. About two years ago my little son was attacked with Scrofula or King's Evil, which broke out in eight or nine places round the neck and jaw, which finally affected his eyes, rendering him entirely blind. During the first year from the time he was taken, he was attended by several physicians, but continued to get worse until I despaired of his ever getting well. Having seen your Sarsaparilla advertised with certificates of its cures, I concluded to give it a trial, and accordingly sent to Cincinnati and procured a few bottles, and now, after having used nine bottles I have the gratification of saying he is well. The sores are entirely healed, and his sight nearly as good as ever it was, and I have no hesitation in saying that he was entirely cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Yours truly,

E. BASSETT.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie and Meadville; S. Hutchins & Co. Waterford; L. Wilcox, jr. Pittsburg; A. Reynolds, Buffalo; Henderson & Punderson, Cleveland; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Oct. 16 1846.

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND TOY STORE.
No. 9, REED HOUSE ROW, ERIE, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Confectionaries, together with the fixtures belonging to the business in the store formerly occupied by James Crossman, would say to his friends and the public generally, that he has furnished himself with an old and experienced workman at the business, and is now prepared to furnish to retailers, CANDY, at Buffalo prices, and warrant it to be superior to any Buffalo candy offered in this market; the retailer will become convinced after selling a few pounds of my candy that it affords him more profit than the eastern candy. Our sticks and kisses will run 40 to the pound, and are finely flavored.

ICE CREAM AND FANCY CAKES.

I am prepared to furnish Ice Cream in forms to suit customers. Fancy Cakes made to order.—Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and Jelley Cake, and Jumbles always on hand to supply families. I will furnish tea cakes to private families cheaper than they can bake teem; and on the shortest notice.

FRUITS.

Fresh Lemons and Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Nuts of all kinds; preserved ginger, mixed pickles, sardines, &c., a good assortment.

TOYS.

A large assortment of toys, such as, dolls, dressed or undressed, cats and dogs on bellows, glass dogs and birds, fancy boxes, beeds, necklaces, head dresses, purses, hair brushes, redding combs, besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Any orders from the country for candy will be promptly attended to.

M. W. KEITH.

Erie, August 1, 1846. 1

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20. 1845. 15

STILL LATER.

JUST received, per last arrival, at the brick corner opposite the Eagle Hotel, a further assortment of French, cashmere and Broche Shawls, that are rich and cheap. Also a few more of these silk warp Alapacas, plaid mourning Ginghams, Castilian Robes, Black silk fringed Cashmere, and heavy Satin Shawls, together with a full assortment of silks, assorted fringes.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—
2000 lbs White Lead, pure,
300 Red Led,
200 Litharage,
50 Sugar Lead,
1600 Spanish Whiting,
500 Venition Red,
500 French Yellow;
100 French Green,
15 cases Chrome yellow and green,
5 do American Vermillion,
2 bbls refined Lampblack,
170 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
200 do Linseed Oil,
50 do Copal Varnish,
200 Paint Brushes, from No 4 to 000000,
60 boxes window glass,
200 lbs of putty.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles are invited to give us a call. Every article is warranted good, and as to prices they shall be as low as any reasonable or honest man will ask. CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, Nov. 28, 1846. No 6, Reed House

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

C. SEIGEL has again opened his store in this city, at the corner of French and Fifth streets, for the purpose of selling LINSEED OIL of his own manufacture, cheaper by 10 per cent. than it was ever offered here before; warranted to be a first rate article.

He also keeps constantly on hand Turpentine White Lead, dry or in oil, by the keg or pound; Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, American Vermillion, Poso Pink, Litharage, in short, every description of Paints, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

A general assortment of GROCERIES, such as Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Nuts, Raisins, &c. which are of the best quality. All persons wishing to buy Oil, or good and cheap groceries will do well to call at the corner of French and Fourth streets at the Oil and Grocery Store of C. Seigel and and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he can assure them that he will make it for their interest to do so. Give him a call.

Erie, June 6, 1846. 1y2

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.



CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞READ.☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Coloose, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored. and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Coloose".

Testimony from Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January. I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardee, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. Tousey. Cato 4 Corners, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough. and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated Canastota Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. Tousey, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles. and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated Utica, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most distressing Pain in the side, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞**Further Evidence.**☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co, N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam. My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section, I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a Confirmed Consumption. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) N. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'In some Severe Cases our customers *complain* of receiving great benefit from its use."

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No 6 Reed House.

"SUGAR COATED" PILLS.
BEWARE! CAUTION!

THE increasing popularity of Dr. G. BENJ SMITH'S *IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS*, has induced a number of persons to make something they call PILLS and coat them with sugar, in order to sell them for the genuine while they do not possess a particle of the goodness, nor even assimilate in appearance to the original. Dr. Smith's Pills. In short, the are an intended FRAUD upon the community. A minister who at first had an interest in an imitation Sugar Coated Pill, manufactured in Albany, N. Y., has given them up, as he says on account of the miserable dishonest parties concerned in manufacturing them. That party is now industriously circulating reports calculated to injure Dr. Smith and to effect the reputation of his valuable pills; but rather than notice them in public, Dr. Smith is about to institute legal proceedings against them for their slanders, as he has in another case against a similar party, in which he recovered heavy damages. These miserable imitators have to resort to the most abominable means to palm off their counterfeit pill; as the public know that Dr. Smith's are the original and genuine. Several instances have come to public notice in which life has been endangered by the use of the counterfeits. It is Dr. Smith's Pills that are doing so much good in the country—as the following show.

MORE MINISTERS

Use and recommend Dr. Smith's Pills than all others.

This is to certify that I have used the Sugar Coated Pills manufactured by G. Benjamin Smith, of New York, for some time, and believe them to be a good medicine; and also, from inquiry in that city, I am persuaded that he is the original inventor, and therefore is entitled to the benefits of the invention. S. WILLIAMS,

Pastor of 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh.

From the Blue Hen's Chicken.

We call the attention of our readers to the certificate of Rev. S. Williams Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, in relation to Dr. Smith's Pills. We can ourselves bear testimony to the excellence of these Pills, one of us having used them and experienced great relief from them.

The above is the best paper in the State of Delaware.

The "IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS," (Sugar Coated,) *are certainly doing much in the whole county*, and are highly esteemed, if one-half is true that people write and say about them. They are so easy in their operation that all like them. The editor of the Northern State Journal. (*one of the largest and best papers in the State of N. Y.*) writes as follows:

Watertown, May 31, 1846.

Dr. G. Benj Smith—Dear Sir: I was laid up with a bad cold some time since my return from N. Y., and during my illness I made trial of your pills, and I must say it found them excellent. They are the best medicine for the purposes they are intended, that I have seen. Seldom take pills but I found yours entirely free from the objections to which other pills are liable! I hope they will continue to be a source of profit to you, as I doubt not they will be a means of relief to the afflicted in a large scale.

Yours truly, A. GREEN.

Tonawanda, Pa, Sept. 18, 1846.

Dr. G. Benj Smith—Dear Sir. Your agent left with me a lot of your Sugar Coated Pills, and I have but a few boxes left. Every box I have sold has given entire satisfaction. I have taken them myself and consider them the best pills I have ever used, and I am not afraid to recommend them to the public. I wish a further supply at once.

Yours respectfully, JACOB KIBLER, P. M.

Huntington, Ind., June 21, 1846.

Dr. Smith—Dear Sir: I am most out of your "Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills," and I find them selling so fast that I think you had better send me two gross immediately. They give such general satisfaction that the people come at least twenty miles for them, and as it is generally known that I am agent for them, I would be sorry to get out. Yours respectfully,

SAM'L MOORE & Co.

BEWARE!!!

IF G. BENJ. SMITH, be not WRITTEN with a PEN on the BOTTOM of the box, all "Sugar Coated" Pills are COUNTERFEIT.

Principal Office 179 Greenwich Street, large brick block N. Y. Price 25 cents a box.

Dealers furnished at the N. Y. College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And sold by Carter and Brother, and J. H. Burton & Co. Erie. A. J Farrah & Co. Fairview, L. S. Jones & Co Girard. James Leach, Lockport. J. W. M'Clure jr. Elk Creek. Parson Clark, Albion, A. Lick, Washington, Marvin & Judsen, Waterford, C. W. Burton & Co. Meadville, J. H. Haynes, North East, Norton & Haskins, Wattsburg, A. Tourtellott, Union, D. M'Intosh Columbus.

Dec. 25, 1845. 6m43

THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

THE good people of Erie and vicinity required to be reminded that the tract of land which affords the protection of this harbor, which as formerly connected with the main land, was *then* "the Peninsula," but now that a channel has produced a separation it has become an "Island," and is very improperly call a "Peninsula."—Among other misnomers, a cooking stove is offered for sale in this market under the popular name of "Yankee Notion" which is no more like the genuine "Yankee Notion" than an Island is like a Peninsula. The *Genuine Stove* has an extra flue by which the smoke and heat are taken away *from the oven* or applied *to it* at the pleasure of the Cook, while the counterfeit or spurious kinds, whether they are represented to be "Yankee Notions" or "Genesee Farmers," have no means of diverting the heat from the oven which renders them very unnecessarily and uncomfortably hot and subjects those who are within their influence to headaches and vapor baths which are very liable to produce a *consumption of the lungs* as well as of *fuel*.—We have the *exclusive right* to make and sell the *Genuine* "*Yankee Notion*," Store in the County of Erie, Pa, with "Spaulding's Patent elevated Oven," and a curiously contrived dampo, to which we invite the attention of the Public. On the top of the oven are two holes which afford two advantages—that of cooking in two extra vessels and that of cleaning the soot from it without the labor and dirt which are occasioned by "taking down the stove."—Those who desire to see them in operation can call on the following persons in this borough, and enquire how *they* like them: Charles Lynch, H. Cathcart, William A. Galbraith, J. Ayres, John Hearn, M. Cartwright, or any one else who has one. They are heavy and durable and we will warrant *them* to suit if properly used. Remember noother persons have the *genuine article* for sale, but

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Erie, Sept. 26, 1846. 18

HARDWARE.

FROM past experience we have been led to believe that dealing a little in the Hardware line has given our customers that satisfaction that we are out again with a large addition to our former stock; and are bound to sell as cheap as the cheapest. In our stock can be found Mill, Cross-cut, Hand and Compass Saws; Hand and Chopping Axes; Trace Chains; Brass and Iron Candle Sticks and fixings; Shovel and Tongs; Spades; Shovels and M. Forks; Coffee Mills, Hammers; all kinds of House and Door Trimmings; Curry Combs; Knives and Forks, Shoe Thread and Shoe Makers fixins; Percussion Caps; Ropes, Pocket Knives, &c.

Also all sizes of Iron and Steel, eastern and western Nails; Anvils, Vices and Hammers; together with a little of most every thing usually called for in the Hard ware line; for further particulars enquire at the brick corner, opposite the Eagle.

Oct. 17, 1846. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!—Who wants a Shawl of any price or pattern? Call at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & Co.

November 21, 1846. 27

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Bed Tick, Cotton Flannel, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Battinge, Waddings, etc. etc.

P. ARBUCKLE,

Nov. 14, 1846. No. 3, Perry Block.

PAINTS AND OILS.

2100 lbs. White Lead dry and in oil,
300 " Red Lead,
200 " Litharge,
300 " Bost. Rochelle Ochre,
600 " Eng. Ven. Red
150 lbs. Paris Green.
74 " Sugar Lead,
2000 " Swan.Whiting
73 " Gum Copal,
100 galls, Turpentine,
60 lbs. Chrome green and yellow,

Eddy's refined Lampblack, Linseed Oil, raw and boiled, Copal and Shellack Varnish, Indian Red, etc. etc. J. H. BURTON & Co.

Nov. 28, 1846.—28 No 5, Reed House.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1841. 7

E. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7t hand 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before puchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass.

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH
HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1846.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his old customers (and as many new ones as possible) with Hats of the Spring style, as cheap as the cheapest. Call an' examine quality and prices for yourselves.

R. S. HUNTER.
Prectical Hatter.

Erie March 28, 1846. tf45

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1846. 11

HATTERS MATERIALS.—75 lbs Extrac, Logwood, Sanford's best, Gum Shellact Verdigris, Oil Vitriol, etc. for sale by

Nov. 28, 1846.—28 J. H. BURTON & Co.

CANDY.

VANILLA Cream, lemon bar; do. drops, hoarhound bar, do. medicated, peppermint drops; peppermint, rose, wintergreen, sassafras, and worm lozengers; sugar plumbs, smooth almonds, almond candy, etc. etc. for sale by

M. W. KEITH.

Aug. 1, 1846 11

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.

A SPLENDID article for sale at No. 2, American Block. MATHIAS MAYER.

July 4th 1846. 7

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their fall stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete—varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Nov. 28, 1846. 28

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND BOOKS.

O. D. SPAFFORD respectfully informs Homœopathic Physicians and the friends of the system, that he has just received direct from New York, a good assortment of Homœopathic Medicines in tinctures, bilutions and triturations, also, pocket cases of medicines; physician's and family medicine chests, refined sugar of milk, pure globules, etc., as well as books; pamphlets and standard works on the system.

Erie, May 23, 1846. 1

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just received a large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety and quality which will be sold very low. I. ROSENSWEIG & Co.

Oct. 24, 1846.—23. No. 1, Fleming Block.

QUEENSWARE by the Crate—Birmingham ware—for sale by B. TOMLINSON & Co.

April 18, 1846. 48

FLOUR AND SALT—Always on hand, a the lowest prices and of the best quality, by

Aug. 1846 B. TOMLINSON & Co.

VIENA, Carolina, Orleans and Scotch Plaids also Linseys, and Worsted Goods of all kinds for sale veiv low at CADWELL'S.

MUSTARD SEED.—A superior quality of Yellow Mustard seed for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1847. 39

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER of every variety at WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

Oct. 17, 1846. 22

1846.
WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware house on the Public Dock, Erie. Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandise from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible lines, and having some of the first class of Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes running to their house, thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes or to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly attended to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

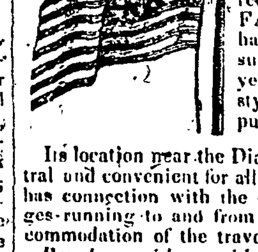
ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Tibbals, Erie,
[illegible] "
Smith Jackson & Co. "
Johnson, Himrod & co. "
Holt, Palmer & Co. Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin, Albany,
W. Monteith & Co. "
Otis, Clapp & Co. Boston,
George W. Holt & Co. N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne, Toronto C. W.
Wm. D. King, St Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co. Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives, Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole, Chicago, Illinois.

Erie, March 11, 1846 43

BANNER HOTEL,
ERIE, PA.



THIS HOUSE, situated upon the corner of French and Fifth sts, recently known as the FARMER'S HOTEL, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years and refitted in a style not surpassed by any public house in the city.

Its location near the Diamond, is the most central and convenient for all business purposes, and has connection with the different lines of stages running to and from the place for the accommodation of the traveling public.

Boarders, with or without rooms, accomodated by the week, month or year on the most reasonable terms.

The proprietor, from a long residence at Erie, and a reasonably extended acquaintance upon water and on shore, flatters himself with the expectation of receiving a due share of public patronage; and from his efforts to please, feels conscious that not one of his guests shall ever have the occasion to turn their backs on the American Flag. A. C. HILTON.

Erie, April 4, 1846 1f47

GLASS WARE.

A SPLENDID assortment of Glass Ware just receiving, comprising Tumblers of all sizes and qualities, Lemonades, Pitchers, Salvers, wine glasses, Jelly Glasses, candlesticks, cellery vases, Preserve dishes, Lamps, Salts, etc. etc etc., for sale cheaper than ever before offered in this market, at Cadwells, one door east of the Eagle Tavern. Sept. 19, 1846. 19

GALEN B. KEENE,

WOULD most respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has again resumed business in this city, in the shop he formerly occupied, between the Reed House and the Eagle Tavern, up stairs. He tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Erie for past favors, and would say to them that no labor or pains shall be spared to suit them in any article of wearing apparel they may see fit to favor him with. From the unprecedented success he has met with heretofore he deems comment unnecessary, merely adding that no tailoring done in these parts shall be superior, if equal, to that done at his establishment, Buffalo not excepted.

N. B. The Paris fashions are received monthly, particular attention paid to naval and military clothing. Cutting for others to make up will be done as usual.

Erie Sept. 12, 1846. 17

WANTED.

CAT and Opossum Skins wanted immediately. Also, all kinds of shipping furs, by S SMYTH.

Dec. 5, 1846. 28

SILVER Plated Baskets, Candlesticks, Castors, Snuffers and Trays—also Brittannia Tea and Coffee Pots, new patterns, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Nov. 14, 1846.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay:

G. LOOMIS & Co.

Nov. 14. No. 7, Reed House.

GOLD PENS.—Bagley's Extension Pens and Pencils, the latest improvement out, other kinds at reduced prices.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

Nov. 14. No. 7, Reed House.

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto,	Oil Vitriol,
Alum,	Indigo,
Copperas,	Blue Vitriol,
Cream Tartar,	Cud Bear,
Argols,	Cochineal,
Spirits of Tin,	Liquid Blue, or chemic for
Logwood,	Nic Wood, (green,
Camwood,	Madder,
Fustick,	Red Saunders,

For sale very cheap at No. 6, Reed House, by CARTER & BROTHER.

December 5, 1846. 23



DR. C. G. VAUGHN'S ADVERTISEMENT FOR 1847.—The GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY—Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture. This universal Panacea is now being introduced into Europe, the East and West Indies, South America and all other parts of the Globe, where disease exists in any form. The United States and the Canadas have for the past three years severely tested the virtues which the proprietor, upon the introduction of this medicine hesitated not to say it possessed. In introducing this GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY the most startling promises were made on the part of the medicine—so novel was the theory—the principle upon which *the cures were to be effected that people threw up* their hands and cried, what next? Even credulity started with surprise, and the so called "Faculty" made themselves merry over the "new humbug." But mark the result—*the three years have passed away—public opinion*, the voice of millions and more of observing individuals, have stamped this REMEDY the most singular, wonderful incomprehensive and miraculous curative power ever produced. THE ONE GREAT DISEASE which the proprietor of this medicine had the presumption to say existed, and that all various diseases were but secondary, has now millions of believers, they must believe, for they have witnessed the effect of this restorative. It has conquered ALL diseases by simply conquering the ONE. The "Old School" now open their eyes; their old dogmas, like the morning mist, fly before the light of truth, and common sense now seeks a road to health its own way, instead of closing its eyes and being led. The truth of the principle upon which this article cures is established, and the statement is again boldly, most emphatically and most decidedly reiterated: *This medicine will drive from the body every disease which has a name every disorganization of the system which can exist of bone and muscle remain this medicine will restore to a perfect state* the old Calomel, bleeding and blistering system is about to fall. *The proof daily presenting itself of the truth of* OUR THEORY, is a prop out of the old structure which will soon tumble to the ground, a shapeless mass of ignorance and deception.

INVALIDS, resort at once to this medicine. It is a strictly VEGETABLE REMEDY, the product of our own soil—a compound of twenty two different ingredients.—Each root has its particular part of the system to act upon and thus action is always procured, its effect upon the *whole system* is immediately apparent. Testimony of the highest character is daily coming to the proprietor full of truth, and you will always see names, places and date. Not a particle of false evidence is offered on the part of this GREAT CURATIVE. The most careful perusal of the pamphlet is desired. It gives the character of all the secondary complaints which prevail, and which have been cured by this article. Evidence of cures in some of the most dreadful cases of lingering complaints which it has been the fortune of any medicine to cure with is found—cases which have been left to die. Hundreds in every large city of our Union and the Canadas have to thank this article for their lives *and so do they* as letters in the possession of the proprietor will show.

This GREAT MEDICINE will cure Dropsy, in every stage; GRAVEL, and all kinds of difficulty in the Urinary organs. Complaints of the Kidneys. Weakness of the back; female irregularities immediately checked, and a healthy tone given to the system. Let every Female at once resort to this *safe medicine*, and use no other. Diseased Liver, Indigestion, Billious complaints, Dyspepsia instantly relieved; Rheumatism, Gout, &c, produced by inaction of the blood, will always find relief, Lungs, Cough, even consumption, unless the patients and their medical advisers were deceived has been cured by this medicine. Scrofula and all eruptive diseases; Piles, Erysipelas, Inflamation of the eyes, Palpitation of the Heart, Sick Headache, Jaundice Fever and Ague: the whole catalogue might be named—seek this REMEDY, *buy no other*.

Put up in 30 oz. bottles at $2; 12 oz bottles, at $1 each. *Be careful that you are not imposed upon.* Every bottle has the words, "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," blown upon the glass—the written signature of "G C Vaughn" on the directions, and G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo, stamped upon the cork. None other are genuine.

Prepared by Dr. G. C. VAUGHN, and sold at the principal Agency 207 Main street, Buffalo at wholesale and retail, to whom all communications must come post paid.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this medicine, at wholesale and retail: New York City, 132 Nassau st., H. M. Lake, Salem, Mass, 295 Essex st. Thomas P. Chase, Cincinnati, Ohio, J. H. Birge, on 3d st. second door from Walnut; St. Louis, Mo. J. Walker—General Agents—At retail by respectable Druggists throughout the Union, as advertised in the papers.

Agents in this city: Carter & Brother. John H. Burton & Co; Meadville: J. H. Burton & Co; Wattsburg, Jacob Comstock; Girard, L. S. Jones & Co; North East, B. C. Town.

July 11 1846. 1y2

DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System and a disordered Habit generally.

Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy.—Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experiment has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, and at once securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency*, arising from Indigestion or nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, *Loss of appetite*, *and a* general prostration of the system. At the same time it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing as they do the desired effect, and by a steady regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses Prescribed they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, June 2, 1846.

Mr. E. Thornton Jr.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with a constant headache and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the most celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose. By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles the other symptoms entirely disappeared. N. B. GIBBS.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, July 23, 1846.

Mr. E. Thornton, Jr.

Dear Sir—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache.—During this time she was constantly attended by the most skillful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles, my daughter was happily restored to perfect health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends.

Very truly yours, ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certificate of Mr White is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute or long continued disease, by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which it deserves. The prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines would not be [illegible] if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

Prepared by E. Thornton, Jr.—sold wholesale and retail by Wyatt & Ketchum, 121, Fulton St N. Y. J. H. Burton & Co, Erie, and by druggists generally throughout the U. S. Price $1, large bottles.

Oct. 24 1846 6m32

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59 PIECES Alapacas, Camlets and Merinoes just received and for sale by H. CADWELL.

Sept. 19, 1846. 18

NOW is the time to buy CARPETING.—Carpeting of the best quality and latest styles must be sold to make room for a new stock in the Spring, at the JEW STORE.

Erie, Feb. 27, 1847. 41

CASHMERES, Alpacas, silks and all other Dress Goods, at cheaper rates than at any other store in town, at the JEW STORE.

Feb. 27. 1847. Commercial Exchange.

THIBBET, Plain and embroidered de Lane, Silk and Cashmere Shawls, a la mode, very cheap at the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

Erie, Feb. 27, 1847. 41

LADIES Kid and Morocco Slips and Buskins, cheap at the EXCHANGE.

Feb. 27. 1847. 41

CLOTHS, Cassimures and Sattinetts, of every quality and color, are offered at a fraction above cost, at the JEW STORE,

Feb. 27, 1846.—41 French St.

WINTER Sperm Oil, a pure article, for sale at B. TOMLINSON & Co's.

Erie, Feb. 13, 1847. 39

GROCERIES.—A good assortment of dry groceries always on hand—Molasses at 37 1-2 cents per gallon, a good summer article.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBAL.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for goods or on accounts by C. M. TIBBALS.

October 24, 1846. 23

COTTON GOODS—Cotton Yarn from No. 5 to 20, Candle Wick, and Batting, for sale at No. 3 Perry Block P. ARBUCKLE.

Aug. 13, 1846.



NONE CAN BE LIKE THEM!
DR. HERRICK'S
Standard Family Medicines!!

THE FAVORITE REMEDY OF THE DAY.—The high encomiums of praise every where bestowed upon these deservedly popular medicines by citizens of the highest respectability, and by members of the medical profession in every section of the United States and British Possessions, entitles them to the name of the Conquerers of Disease. A mass of American and Canadian testimony is in the Doctor's possession of cures performed by these preeminent *remedies* after the combined treatment of the medical faculty, and the most popular remedies of the day had been tried in vain.

DR. HERRICK'S VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS.

May be used with marked success in every disease requiring a gentle and positive purgative. They cure with astonishing quickness pains and dizziness of the head, pains and weakness of the breast, sides and bowels, all kinds of *fevers*, inflamation of the different organs in the human body, foul breath, coated tongue, billiousness, habitual costiveness, and in all cases where the stomach and bowels are loaded with *humors*, which are so productive of disease. Each box contains 30 Pills, are warranted under oath purely vegetable, and sell for 25 cents—2 and 3 being an ordinary dose. Also,

HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINIMENT, THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted Cords, Sore Throat, Quinzy, Croup, Stiff Joints, Shrunk Sinews, Ague in the breast and face, Toothache, Frozen Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Perished Limbs, and wherever an external application is indicated. The rapidity with which this WONDER WORKING MEDICINE Cures the worst cases of the above diseases has attracted THE WONDER AND ADMIRATION of the world. That all may avail themselves of the use of this blessing to humanity, the Doctor has put the price at 25 cents. Each bottle has the Doct's name blown in the glass, and enveloped in a cut of a diseased Spine, accompanied with full directions. Likewise general debility, attended with pains and weakness in the stomach and *bowels*, extending to the sides, loss of appetite, trembling of the limbs, palpitation of the heart, Jaundice, Ague and Fever, and all Billious diseases are quickly cured by the use of

HERRICK'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS.

Put up in boxes *accompanied with directions*, and sell for 25 cts. Each box will make half a gallon. In the same manner can Coughs, Colds Asthma, oppression of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, Inflamation of the Lungs, and recent cases of the consumption be greatly helped and quickly cured by

DR. HERRICK'S MEDICATED COUGH LOZENGES.

Price 25 cts. Two of these Lozenges are a positive cure. THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which every where attends the use of Herrick's Worm Destroying Lozenges in the destruction and expulsion of worms from the human system has placed them first on the catalogue of *remedies*. They are pleasant to *take*. Children love them, and their effect is such as to astonish the beholder. Price 25 cts, with full directions. Those suffering from pains and weakness in the breast, sides and back, also Rheumatism, Lumbago, etc. will find a friend in the use of

HERRICK'S GALBANUM STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Spread on fine Kid leather, will wear from one to six months. Price only 18¾ cts, and are taking the place of all other plasters, and are considered the BEST AND CHEAPEST PLASTER NOW IN USE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

So much having been said by some New York editors that they alone had the privilege to make and vend a Sugar Coated Pill, and one even pretend to and advertising that he has a patent for so doing, induces the Doctor to bring this practice of deception before the public and let them be judges in the case, whether a system of this kind ought longer to exist. Dr. Herrick has written to Mr Burke, the Commissioner of Patents at Washington whose letter in answer is given below.

U. S. Patent Office Jan. 16, 1846.

Dr. Herrick—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 7th inst has been received. In answer to your inquiry whether any patent has been granted for a pill coated with sugar, I have to inform you that no record of such a patent can be found in this office. Respectfully yours,

EDMUND BURKE.

☞ Pamphlets giving a more general description of the Medicines may be had of any of the Agents.

Principal Depot 53 State street, Albany, where all orders must be addressed.

AGENTS—J. H. Burton & Co. John Comming & Co. Erie; Guilford & Evans, Girard; and J. H. Haynes, North East. Feb. 9, 1847—1y40.

IT IS TRUE

THAT H. CADWELL has just arrived again from New York, by the Express Line, with the richest assortment of Ladies Dress Goods that was ever offered in this market, among which may be found

55 patterns French Delanes,
40 do do Cashmeres,
15 do Castilions,
20 do Rep Delanes,
10 do French Robes,
10 do do Ombree Eolienna,
20 do Fancy Silk,
30 pieces Alapaca,
50 Shawls of various styles,
8 doz. Cravats, assorted,
20 do Polka Combs,
Wide Silk for Mantillas,
Colored Velvets and Satins for Bonnetts,
Thread and Lace Edgings,
Linnen and Cotton Ribbin,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Colored and black silk Fringes,
Kid, Silk and Worsted Gloves,
Silk, Cashmere, Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Jackonett and Swiss Muslins,
Cord and Tassels, and an endless variety of every thing in the Dry Goods trade. Don't forget the place, at CADWELL'S

Nov. 7, 1846. 25

GREAT ARRIVAL,
JUST RECEIVED,

100 Tons well assorted Swedes, Russia, English and American Iron,
20 " Spring, Cast, Blister and German Steel
200 kegs eastern and southern Nails,
60 " Boat Spikes,
10 " Carpenters' Finishing Nails,
3000 pounds assorted Chains,
100 pair Trace Chains,
50 dozen Shovels, Spades and Barn Forks,
2000 pairs strap and hook Hinges,
30 setts Buggy Springs,
20 " Axle Arms,
50 " ground Wagon and Buggy Boxes,
Smith's Anvils Vices. Bellows and Hammers,
Mill, Crosscut, Tennon, Wood, Pit and Buz Saws
Hay and Straw Knives
Brass Fire Setts and Candlesticks,
Scale Beams, Weights and Balances,
Sleigh, House, Dinner, Cow and Sheep Bells,
Axes of every description,
Brass and Porcelain Kettles,
Whitewash, shoe, horse and scrub Brushes,
Ship, House Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools
Coopers' Tools complete,
Shoemakers' do. and Trimmings,
Tea Servers of all sizes,
A large stock of Saddlery, Harness and Carriage Trimmings of every description; in short, Ten Thousand dollars worth of Shelf Hardware, which shall be sold at prices that will suit the purchaser. H. CADWELL

Erie, Nov. 28, 1846. 25

WANTED—by B. Tomlinson & Co. at 109 French Street, any quantity of Butter. Lard Dried Apples, &c. in exchange for Groceries or Cash. Cash paid for Grain of all kinds.

Erie, April 18, 1846. 48

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER, are in receipt of a beautiful collection of Paintings and Engravings, plain and colored, in oil and water. Persons of taste cannot fail of being pleased with the selection. It comprises views of some of the most romantic and picturesque places in Europe and this country. Among them are two Oil Paintings 3 by 3 1-2 feet in rich gilt frames—the one a view of Troy and the Hudson from Mt. Ida, the other Washington's Head Quarters, near Newburg, on the North River; also.

Views of St. Cloud,
Lake of Zurich and surrounding country,
Lake of Zeug and surrounding country,
A general View of Brussels,
A Moonlight View, a beautiful piece,
Forest and Winter Scenes,
Hunting scenes, &c. also, a very fine and Correct likeness of Queen Victory, engraved on steel from Sully's painting, also of Her two elder children, Allice and Albert, *in handsome gilt frames*; a beautiful Mezzotint engraving of "John Anderson my Joe," a rare and interesting picture.

Also a collection of rare and beautiful Birds and Flowers, correctly and elegantly colored, designed for instruction to learners or as ornaments for the centre table.

Persons designing to furnish themselves with any thing in the above line will find these well worth their attention. They will be sold lower than they can be purchased at retail in the cities.

Nov. 28, 1846. No. 6. Reed House.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.
Great Reduction in Prices of Goods at the
JEW STORE.
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
Corner of French and Fifth sts.

WE are desirous of closing the Winter Campaign with a little eclat, and bringing cheapside into great reputation for cheap goods, so low that customers cannot resist the temptation to buy.

Erie, Feb. 27, 1847. 41